

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Board of Trade Members Elect Officers.

SECRETARY E. A. JONES'S REPORT

An Interesting Document Showing What Has Been Done During the Year Past—All Old Officers Again Chosen—Delegates Selected and Bills Paid.

The sixth annual meeting of the board of trade was held in the mayor's court room Thursday night, with fourteen members present. The secretary read communications recently received from United States Senators John Sherman and Calvin S. Brice and Congressman Taylor, acknowledging the receipt of letters announcing the board's endorsement of senate bill No. 2447, and soliciting their efforts in its behalf. Each official volunteered to give the bill careful consideration.

A letter from the Ohio state board of commerce requested prompt payment of \$15, membership fee for the year just begun, and expressed appreciation of the efforts of the local board in the interest of the state organization. On Mr. Hamburger's motion the secretary was instructed to have an order drawn for the amount.

Communications from H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the monetary convention to be held at Indianapolis, January 12, were also read. They urged the board to appoint two delegates to the convention, which is called for the purpose of considering such legislation as they think necessary to place the currency system on a sound basis. The convention is to be absolutely non-partisan. Mr. Hamburger's motion authorizing the chair to select the delegates was agreed to, and James Corns and W. R. Harrison were named. Both expressed a willingness to attend.

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President, William F. Ricks; first vice president, R. W. McCaughey; second vice president, Charles A. Gates; treasurer, James H. Hunt; secretary, E. A. Jones.

DIRECTORS.

James Corns, Wm. B. Hamburger, Dr. T. J. Reed, David Reed, J. W. Foltz, John Silk, H. C. Brown, David Hemperly, F. H. Snyder, J. C. F. Putnam, G. L. Albrecht, H. C. Diehlman.

MEMBERSHIP.

While some of the former members did not continue their connection with the board for 1896, eight new names were added to the list. The paid membership for the year was sixty.

During the twelve months there was but one death among the members. Peter Gribble died on Saturday, November 28th. He had been an honored member of the board from the time of its organization.

MEETINGS.

Nineteen regular and special meetings of the board of trade and of the executive committee were held during the year.

There were ten regular meetings of the board of trade, and seven regular and two special meetings of the executive committee.

At the meetings of the executive committee there was an average attendance of ten members.

On account of the general stagnation of business and the widespread financial depression, but little was done in 1896 in the way of securing new enterprises for the city. The board has been especially fortunate in being able to carry forward so successfully during these hard times the work undertaken under more favorable circumstances.

An appropriation of \$250,000 was secured from the last general assembly for the Massillon Hospital for Insane, making \$400,000 thus far appropriated by the state for this purpose.

The greater part of this money has been, or will be expended in this city for materials and labor.

A large number of men and teams have been employed in connection with this institution during the past two years that would otherwise have been idle.

The work has now progressed so far that we can realize something of its promise for the future. In a few years Massillon will have upon this beautiful site one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world, as well as one of the most convenient and perfect in its arrangements and one of the most complete in all of its appointments.

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both divisions of that road were to be located in this city. In consideration of this fact a donation of 25 acres of land and \$20,000 in money was promised to the company.

In order to meet the obligation thus incurred the Runser farm was purchased by the board of trade and laid out in lots. Through the earnest efforts of the members and the lib'rality of a large number of our citizens, nearly enough money was raised to enable the board to fulfill its promises. It is gratifying to be able to report that notwithstanding the long continued business depression, the bonus of \$20,000 has been paid with the exception of a small sum still retained, pending the adjustment of some claims in connection with the Russell switch.

It is impossible to estimate the advantage that has accrued to the city by reason of the location of the Wheeling & Lake Erie terminals here. We know that in consequence of this change a large number of desirable families have located in Massillon, and that the company has paid to its employees resident in this city during the past two years an average of more than \$20,000 a month.

From time to time during the year attention has been given to the contract made with Meuser & Co., whereby the board of trade agreed to dispose of a certain number of pianos to the value of \$1,575, a part of the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a site for their factory, and the remainder to be turned over to them for constructive purposes. In June last a deed to the lot in North Erie street was given to the company, and arrangements have since been made whereby all the conditions of the agreement will soon be fulfilled. Meuser & Co. have erected a good, substantial building in North Erie street, which they are now using as a factory and salesroom, and this has become one of the well established industries of the city.

The building erected by the Lake Bros. and in which the board of trade was formerly interested, was entirely destroyed by fire in June. It was occupied at the time by Mr. C. O. Olson as a foundry. He has since erected a larger and more substantial building and is now employing about 25 hands.

The plant of W. R. Harrison & Co., secured through the efforts of the board in 1893, has been in operation for the past three years, and is one of our growing and prosperous industries. The number of men employed averages 35, and all the foundry work is done elsewhere.

Several times in 1896 the attention of the board has been called to the necessity of a bridge from South Erie street to Columbian Heights. The matter has been left in such a shape that it can be pushed forward as soon as the finances of the county will warrant.

During the year the Massillon Board of Trade has continued its membership in the Ohio State Board of Commerce. It has used its influence by resolutions and by special communications with senators and representatives in the general assembly and in congress in support of the following measures:

The modification of the Morgenthau Tax Inquisition Law.

The Garfield bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

The uniform organization of cities and villages.

One cent letter postage for the nation.

The improvement of trade relations through reciprocity and commercial treaties, and the establishment at Washington, in connection with the government, of a department of commerce and manufactures.

Tonight the Massillon Board of Trade enters upon the seventh year of its existence.

A review of the preceding six years shows that much has been accomplished even under adverse circumstances. Nearly every city in the state of 10,000 population and over has its board of trade, or chamber of commerce, composed of manufacturers, business men and leading citizens. These are now united together in one association known as the Ohio State Board of Commerce. It is possible for these various organizations to exert a powerful influence for good in their several localities and in the state at large. We believe it is in their power to do much in the way of remedying existing evils, securing wise and judicious legislation, and protecting and promoting the manufacturing and commercial interests of the state.

We have passed through a remarkably long period of business depression. May we not hope that the year 1897 will bring us better times, and that in the near future we shall be permitted to witness a revival of business, all our mills, factories and mines in full operation, and the large army of the unemployed at work again and receiving a liberal compensation for their labor?

E. A. JONES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next in order and Mayor Schott's motion to suspend the rules and re-elect the present incumbents, instructing the secretary to cast the ballot was agreed to. The officers are: Wm. F. Ricks, president; R. W. McCaughey, vice president; James H. Hunt treasurer. Directors: James Corns, Dr. T. J. Reed, Wm. B. Hamburger, David Reed, F. E. Snyder, G. L. Albrecht, John Silk, Daniel Hemperly, J. W. Foltz, H. C. Brown, H. C. Diehlman and J. C. F. Putnam. By acclamation James Corns was re-elected to membership on the state board. The meeting was adjourned and the executive board met immediately and re-elected E. A. Jones secretary.

ANOTHER CONVENTION

This Time the United Mine Workers' Assemble.

NORTH END WELL REPRESENTED

District President Welch Calls the Convention to Order—Notices of the Reduction Have Not Been Posted at the North End Mines in the Massillon District.

The six delegates present in Christian Schott's hall, Friday morning, when President Welch called the annual convention of sub-district No. 3, U. M. W. of A., to order, were: Thomas Lane, representing the Hudson Coal Company and the Fier mines; Patrick Harney, Crystal Spring mine; C. J. Albasin, Card & Barrett's mine; G. W. Farnworth, Loomis No. 2; Thomas Birkbeck, Loomis No. 3; John Weber, Old Excelsior mine; representing in all some 600 men. Communications were received from various locals stating that on account of the short notice they had been unable to hold meetings to select representatives, but would abide by the action of the convention.

All the delegates reported their respective mines as being in operation, no notices of the reduction having been posted at any of them. With one or two exceptions these mines are all located in the north end of the district.

President Welch appointed Messrs. Harney and Lane as a committee on resolutions; Messrs. Weber and Birkbeck, committee on credentials, and Messrs. Farnworth and Albasin, committee on order of business.

After brief remarks by the various delegates present, the following resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned:

Resolved, That we leave the scale of prices open until after the national convention.

Resolved, That all mines securing 61 cents per ton shall continue to work until further orders.

Resolved, That this convention endorse the name of M. D. Ratchford as national president of the U. M. W. of A.

Resolved, That we shall hold a convention in Massillon on Tuesday, January 26, to draft a scale of prices and transact other business of importance.

Resolved, That we postpone the election of officers until the next convention.

THE CONVENTION OVER.

The Miners Meet the Operators, Adopt Some Resolutions and Adjourn.

The committee sent by the miners' convention to meet the operators Thursday afternoon, returned late in the evening with the report that their employers were unwilling to pay more than 51 cents a ton for mining. After adopting the following resolutions the convention adjourned:

Whereas, We believe that our proposition as presented to the operators is just and fair, and

Whereas, We realize that 61 cents is the lowest price for which we can afford to mine Massillon coal, therefore be it Resolved, That we suspend work until our demands are conceded to and that no coal be mined in the Massillon district for less than 61 cents per ton.

Whereas, It has proved detrimental to us as miners of the Massillon district to have circulars and other matter distributed among us by the officials of the U. M. W. of A., therefore be it

Resolved, That we request said officials and all others who have not the best interests of the Massillon miners at heart to keep hands off and cease to meddle with our affairs, and should we at any time desire their information or advice we will notify them of the fact.

Resolved, That should circulars or other matter be distributed among the miners of this district by the officials of the U. M. W. of A. they be treated with the contempt they deserve and that no attention be paid to any circulars thus issued by the officials of the Massillon District Organization.

Resolved, That all men except the engineers and pump tenders be requested to remain away from mines where the 61 cent rate is not being paid.

COUNTY SEAT AFFAIRS.

The Dow Tax Receipt in Probate Court Events.

CANTON, Jan. 9.—Present indications point to receipts from the Dow tax this year amounting to \$90,000. The tax for December has all been paid in, with one exception. The amount collected from this source during December and this part of January will reach about \$42,000, while the tax collected last June from the same source footed up in round numbers \$46,000. The Dow tax for the year will be somewhat more than one-tenth of the entire tax of the country.

IN PROBATE COURT.

The will of Hannah Hardesty, of Sandy township, has been admitted to probate and Robert C. Jones appointed administrator of the estate with will annexed. A final account has been filed in the estate of Ellsworth Flynn, of Canton. A new bond of the executor in the estate of Patrick McCormick, of Bethlehem township, has been filed and approved. The will of Michael Gonder, of Lawrence township, has been admitted to probate and Wm. G. Myers has been appointed executor. In the estate of George Gross, of Canton, proceedings for sale of land have been filed and Catherine Kreibitz and Michael J. Kreibitz have been granted leave to file answer and cross petition. In the estate of Reinhardt Keller, of Massillon, the widow, elects to take under the law. In the

estate of Frank E. McNichols, of Canton, exceptions to first account of the former administrator have been filed. The hearing has been continued until Jan. 16, at 9 a. m. A final account has been filed by the assignee of John Palmer, of Marlboro township.

The will of Daniel Ebbe, of Lake township, has been admitted to probate.

INDEPENDENTS GATHER

Miners Holding a District Convention Thursday.

THEY DON'T LIKE THE CUT.

President Mossop and Delegates Meet in the Trades and Labor Assembly Hall—Over One Thousand Miners Represented by a Dozen Delegates.

The miners' convention called by the independent organization and held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, in this city Thursday, is constituted of twelve delegates, representing 1,098 men. A large number of other miners, though they have no voice in the proceedings of the meeting, are present, and watch the progress of the convention with great interest. President J. J. Mossop and Secretary Treasurer Williams occupy their usual places. Vice President John Adley and P. J. Gorman, members of the executive board, are also present. On account of illness James Appleby is absent, and nothing has as yet been heard from Thomas Hiscox, the other member of the board. The delegates and the mines they represent are as follows:

Frederick Broda, Miller Hill; James Dean, Krause; Peter Wright, Dalton; James Pollock, Clover Hill; Benj. Jones, Minglewood; August Bremkamp, Millport; George Bullock, Warwick; George Boarl, West Massillon; J. J. Woolley, Green; Benj. Evans, Pocock; James Parks, North Massillon; J. M. Davis, Woodland.

The mines of the north end of the district, in the vicinity of Wadsworth and Clinton, and the Herbrook and Howells Pigeon Run mines are not represented.

It is claimed by most of the delegates present that they represent all the men of their respective mines, without regard for their affiliations with the U. M. W. of A. or other organizations.

President Mossop stated this morning that as the convention represented practically the entire district, his organization would conduct the strike so far as the Massillon mines are concerned. "The convention to be held by the rival organization tomorrow," said he, "will be of such insignificance that we will pay but little attention to its work. We represent the miners and their wishes, and we intend to act accordingly."

When President Mossop called for the delegates' instructions, Fred Broda, of the Miller Hill mine, said that their mine boss had asked them to return to work and continue until the mine was worked out, or about five or six weeks longer, and had promised to pay the rate upon which the other mines resumed. If they would not accept this proposition the machinery would be taken out and the mine abandoned. He wanted advice from the convention.

James Pollock, of the Clover Hill mine, came instructed to exercise his own judgment in all matters. He said the mine was working, that no notice of a reduction had been posted, and that they had assurance that the 61 cent rate would be paid as long as they worked.

J. J. Woolley, of the Green mine, reported that his constituents would fight for the maintenance of the 61 cent rate, and if necessary for the restoration of the old 15 cent differential over Hocking Valley.

Some of the delegates carried instructions declaring for the maintenance of the conditions prevailing before January 1, and as improvement if possible, while others had discretionary power.

The work of the annual convention of the organization was taken up shortly before noon. Secretary Treasurer Williams's financial report was accepted. Vice President Adley and P. J. Gorman audited his books and found them correct in every particular.

The old officers were re-elected. They are John J. Mossop, president; John Adley, vice president; A. L. Williams, secretary treasurer; P. J. Gorman, James Appleby and Thomas Hiscox, executive committee.

The committee on resolutions made its report in the afternoon, and the following had been adopted before this paper went to press:

Whereas, We realize that 61 cents per ton is the lowest price possible for us to mine coal and make a living. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the miners of the Massillon district are in favor of maintaining the 61 cent rate until such time as a change shall be made in the mining rates of Ohio.

Resolved, That all miners receiving the 61 cent rate resume work.

Resolved, That no mine be allowed to work on conditions.

Arrangements having been made for a joint meeting with operators, the convention adjourned shortly before 3 o'clock to await the return of the committee sent to confer with their employers. The committee consisted of President Mossop, Secretary-Treasurer Williams and Messrs. Adley, Parks, Jones and Gorman. The meeting is being held in J. F. Pocock's office.

A NIGHT WITH GIBSON.

The Living Pictures Prove a Great Success.

LIFE'S ARTIST IS OUTDONE.

The American Girl and the Gibson Man in all Their Glory—Mr. Dunn, Miss Huntington, Mr. Searle and the Mando Lin Club Contribute to the Programme.

People stood all about the edges of the ball room at Five Oaks, the home of Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds, Thursday night, daring ones tried to look around corners, and prudent persons who arrived early sat serenely and observed the delighted distraction of the managers who were in the midst of such prosperity that they did not know what to do with it. Fifty Cantonians came over to pay tribute to the Woman's Cemetery Association, and went away paying tribute to the Massillon Gibson girls. It was an enthusiastic audience and well it might be. Certainly Charles Dana Gibson himself could have conceived of no finer setting for his girls and men than the McClymonds house. He might not have approved of the pictures, because one having seen them finds so much lacking in the cold black and white of his famous drawings.

The amusement committee of the association is responsible for the event, and had invaluable assistance from Mr. George Peixotto, the artist, and both Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds. Then the Mandolin Club, led by Mr. J. G. Lester, contributed effectively, and the songs of Mrs. Dunn and Miss Huntington were charming additions to the charming programme. Mrs. Dunn's sweet voice, which seems to have gained in so many qualities since her last public appearance, drew forth hearty outbursts of applause on each occasion. Miss Huntington was also down for three numbers which she sang with fire and effect suggestive of great future possibilities as well as present attainments. And there were pictures.

"In the Garden of Youth" Mr. James R. Dunn leaned over the hand of the statuesque Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, while all around were human poses made by Misses Ruth McClymonds and Marion Gates, Charles Seese, jr., Buddie Gates, Carl Atwater and Frank Hamburger. "The American Girl Abroad" displayed Mrs. Corns as the American girl, with Mrs. Gates as a "real duchess," and Messrs. George Calver and Willard Arnold both looking very dangerous and wicked. The spirit of the picture said: "Here she is with two noblemen of ancient lineage ready to marry her, and yet she is not happy."

The American father may be amazed at finding his English son-in-law not an undesirable article. This truism was illustrated by Mr. Prescott Burton, who was presented in triumph as her "catch" by Miss Evelyn Albrecht, while Mr. W. K. Atwater and Mr. Willard Arnold represented the astonished parent supported by a butler. With beautiful patience Boz Burton, who is a dog, gazed reflectively at Miss Wales and Mr. Prescott Burton, sitting on the seashore in a position they had successfully maintained from 10 a. m. to 6:45 p. m. Mr. Gibson wants to know is this not a case for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Next came "The Old Tune," with Miss Albrecht, Miss Webb, Mr. Arvine Wales and Mr. Per Lee Hunt in the garments of long ago.

Mr. James R. Dunn offering his arm to Miss Russell stood for that delicious moment "when you find you are to take in to dinner the girl who yesterday refused you." The other figures in this group were Mrs. Gates, Miss Burton, Mr. Day and Mr. Atwater. The revelation of Miss Clara Burton in a bishop's gown while chimneys were played in the distance,—"the whole suggestive of 'days to come,'" justified the conclusion that then indeed the churches will be fuller.

The puzzle of finding the girl who has been kissed within ten minutes compelled the spectators to do a great deal of thinking. Those in this picture were Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Frank C. McLain, Mr. Wales and Mr. Day. Tom in a far away land, while loving hearts ache for his loneliness was shown by Mr. Clarence P. L. McLain, surrounded by a bevy of Japanese maidens including Misses Mabel Diehlman, Helen McLain, Florence Dangler, Cora and Carrie Faggart.

Under the picture of the Princess Aline—Miss Wales in white, with air rette and diamonds in her hair, and Mr. Day facing her as she descends the stairs, might well have been written the words of Richard Harding Davis as they appear in the book—"Do you blame him for traveling three thousand miles to see her?" The verdict could have been left to the audience with entire security. One of the best of the groups was a sketch in the Latin Quarter of Paris in which Miss Albrecht and Mr. Calver appeared.

The puzzle, "Find the man who is paying for the dinner," disclosed a festive scene with Courtney Burton posing as the chappie at the head of table, surrounded by Mrs. Corns, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Wales, Miss Burton, Messrs. Wales, Dunn and Day.

Miss Clara Burton, Mr. McLain and Mr. Calver exhibited a criminal scene, in which the bride and groom are rudely interrupted by a porter, who finds the

bride with bonnet awry and the groom engrossed in a newspaper that he holds upside down.

The last of the pictures was a little story by a sleeve, sadly crumpled, while the other is puffed out to goodly proportions. Miss Burton and Mr. Arnold silently told the story while a discreet serving man, Mr. Atwater, noted the disclosure of the sleeve.

None of the accessories were lacking, the gowns were irreproachable, and the men dressed and looked their parts. All the familiar faces that look at you from Life were there, not forgetting that amiable old fraud, Bishop Gullen.

PENSION EXAMINERS.

Protected by the Civil Service Rules.

HOW IT AFFECTS MASSILLON.

The Existing Board Consists of Two Democrats and One Republican—Aspirants for Place on the Board Disappointed by the Present Turn of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The announcement that the various county boards of pension examining surgeons will go under the civil service rules on January 10, is causing quite a stir. Congressmen are being besieged by telegrams and letters urging that changes be made before the order takes effect. This, according to Pension Commissioner Murphy, is practically impossible, as their papers must be filed at the pension office, the appointments made and the oaths of office sent out, subscribed to and returned here by January 10.

Mr. Murphy says he knew nothing of the proposed new move until about two weeks ago, when the President notified him of it, and said that he had intended that the pension examining boards should be included in his last extension of the civil service rules on May 6, 1896, and could not understand why it had not been done. The fees of these positions run from \$5 to \$1,500 per year, the total appropriation for last year being \$1,000,000. There is great dissatisfaction among Republicans, and especially soldiers, at this movement, as it was "naturally expected" that the incoming administration would make such changes as would give the control of these examining boards to the dominant political party. There are a large number of these boards, in many states there being one to each county. Under Republican administrations they were made up of two Republicans and one Democrat, and under Mr. Cleveland's first administration the same rule obtained, except that the Democrats had two and the Republicans one. But when Mr. Cleveland began his crusade against the pensioners at the beginning of his second term, Secretary Hoke Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochren went to work systematically to make the boards, and particularly in those states where there were the most old soldiers, solidly Democratic.

This news will be read with special interest in Massillon. The board here at present consists of Dr. A. P. L. Pease, R., Dr. F. J. Williamson, D., and Dr. Hiram Dissinger, D. Already there are candidates in the field for the places now held by the Democratic members, applications to be filed after McKinley's inauguration.

HART POST INSTALLATION

J. G. Hissong, Post Commander—Post Resolutions.

Officers of Hart Post; G. A. R., have been installed as follows: Post Commander, J. G. Hissong; Sr. V. C., Francis Strobel; Jr. V. C., Anton Crone; Adj., J. C. Easing; Q. M., H. F. Oehler; Surg., John Miller; Chap., J. P. Cady; O. D., O. Martin; O. G., W. S. Brown; Serg. Major, R. A. Pinn; Q. M. S., Peter Schares; delegate to department encampment, E. A. Jones; alternate, R. C. Crawford. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Death has taken from us our comrade, Valentine Pfirrmann, who for so many years has been a comrade of our Post. Though he suffered from a severe wound received in the defense of his adopted country, he never complained but was always very proud of his military record. We shall miss him, his family will miss him and the citizens of Massillon will miss him. Therefore, be it resolved, that we tender to his family our sympathy in this, the time of their bereavement. Resolved, that our post be draped and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, that at these resolutions be spread upon our post records, that a copy be furnished to the family of our deceased comrade and that they be published in the city papers.

R. A. PINN,
O. MARTIN,
J. G. HISSONG,
Committee

Another Bank Clerk's Suicide.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press.]—Taylor Brent, individual book-keeper at the German National Bank in Covington, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor while in his bed. He was unmarried, aged 32, and lived with his father, Hugh Brent. He was a brother-in-law of Richard D. Brent, a candidate for congress in the Sixth District. He was on duty in the bank at day and retired in apparent good health. Temporary insanity from pneumonia is the supposed cause. His accounts with the bank are all right.

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Bankruptcy under more favorable circumstances.

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both divisions of that road were to be located in this city. In consideration of this fact a donation of 25 acres of land and \$20,000 in money was promised to the company.

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It is impossible to estimate the advantage that has accrued to the city by reason of the location of the Wheeling & Lake Erie terminals here. We know that in consequence of this change a large number of desirable families have located in Massillon, and that the company has paid to its employees resident in this city during the past two years an average of more than \$20,000 a month.

From time to time during the year attention has been given to the contract made with Meuser & Co., whereby the board of trade agreed to dispose of a certain number of pianos to the value of \$1,575, a part of the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a site for their factory, and the remainder to be turned over to them for constructive purposes. In June last a deed to the lot in North Erie street was given to the company, and arrangements have since been made whereby all the conditions of the agreement will soon be fulfilled. Meuser & Co. have erected a good, substantial building in North Erie street, which they are now using as a factory and salesroom, and this has become one of the well established industries of the city.

The building erected by the Lake Bros. and in which the board of trade was formerly interested, was entirely destroyed by fire in June. It was occupied at the time by Mr. C. O. Olson as a foundry. He has since erected a larger and more substantial building and is now employing about 25 hands.

The plant of W. R. Harrison & Co., secured through the efforts of the board in 1893, has been in operation for the past three years, and is one of our growing and prosperous industries. The number of men employed averages 35, and all the foundry work is done elsewhere.

Several times in 1896 the attention of the board has been called to the necessity of a bridge from South Erie street to Columbian Heights. The matter has been left in such a shape that it can be pushed forward as soon as the finances of the county will warrant.

During the year the Massillon Board of Trade has continued its membership in the Ohio State Board of Commerce.

It has used its influence by resolutions and by special communications with senators and representatives in the general assembly and in congress in support of the following measures:

The modification of the Morganthaler Tax Inquisition Law.

The Garfield bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

The uniform organization of cities and villages.

One cent letter postage for the nation.

The improvement of trade relations through reciprocity and commercial treaties, and the establishment at Washington, in connection with the government, of a department of commerce and manufactures.

Tonight the Massillon Board of Trade enters upon the seventh year of its existence.

A review of the preceding six years shows that much has been accomplished even under adverse circumstances. Nearly every city in the state of 10,000 population and over has its board of trade, or chamber of commerce, composed of manufacturers, business men and leading citizens. These are now united together in one association known as the Ohio State Board of Commerce. It is possible for these various organizations to exert a powerful influence for good in their several localities and in the state at large. We believe it is in their power to do much in the way of remedying existing evils, securing wise and judicious legislation, and protecting and promoting the manufacturing and commercial interests of the state.

We have passed through a remarkably long period of business depression. May we not hope that the year 1897 will bring us better times, and that in the near future we shall be permitted to witness a revival of business, all our mills, factories and mines in full operation, and the large army of the unemployed at work again and receiving a liberal compensation for their labor?

E. A. JONES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next in order and Mayor Schott's motion to suspend the rules and re-elect the present incumbents, instructing the secretary to cast the ballot was agreed to. The officers are: Wm. F. Ricks, president; R. W. McCaughy, first vice president; C. A. Gates, second vice president; James H. Hunt, treasurer. Directors: James Corns, Dr. T. J. Reed, Wm. B. Humberger, David Reed, F. H. Snyder, G. L. Albrecht, John Silk, Daniel Hemperly, J. W. Foltz, H. C. Brown, H. C. Diehlmann and J. C. F. Putman. By acclamation James Corns was re-elected to membership on the state board. The meeting was adjourned and the executive board met immediately and re-elected E. A. Jones secretary.

ANOTHER CONVENTION

This Time the United Mine Workers' Assemblé.

NORTH END WELL REPRESENTED

District President Welch Calls the Convention to Order—Notices of the Reduction Have Not Been Posted at the North End Mines in the Massillon District.

The six delegates present in Christian Schott's hall, Friday morning, when President Welch called the annual convention of sub-district No. 3, U. M. W. of A., to order, were: Thomas Lane, representing the Hudson Coal Company and the Fler mines; Patrick Harney, Crystal Spring mine; C. J. Albasin, Card & Barrett's mine; G. W. Farnworth, Loomis No. 2; Thomas Birkbeck, Loomis No. 3; John Weber, Old Excelsior mine; representing in all some 600 men. Communications were received from various locals stating that on account of the short notice they had been unable to hold meetings to select representatives, but would abide by the action of the convention.

All the delegates reported their respective mines as being in operation, no notices of the reduction having been posted at any of them. With one or two exceptions these mines are all located in the north end of the district.

President Welch appointed Messrs. Harney and Lane as a committee on resolutions; Messrs. Weber and Birkbeck, committee on credentials, and Messrs. Farnworth and Albasin, committee on order of business.

After brief remarks by the various delegates present, the following resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned:

Resolved, That we leave the scale of prices open until after the national convention.

Resolved, That all mines securing 61 cents per ton shall continue to work until further orders.

Resolved, That this convention endorse the name of M. D. Hatchford as national president of the U. M. W. of A.

Resolved, That we shall hold a convention in Massillon on Tuesday, January 26, to draft a scale of prices and transact other business of importance.

Resolved, That we postpone the election of officers until the next convention.

THE CONVENTION OVER.

The Miners Meet the Operators, Adopt Some Resolutions and Adjourn.

The committee sent by the miners' convention to meet the operators Thursday afternoon, returned late in the evening with the report that their employers were unwilling to pay more than 51 cents a ton for mining. After adopting the following resolutions the convention adjourned:

Whereas, We believe that our proposition as presented to the operators is just and fair, and

Whereas, We realize that 61 cents is the lowest price for which we can afford to mine Massillon coal, therefore be it

Resolved, That we suspend work until our demands are conceded to and that no coal be mined in the Massillon district for less than 61 cents per ton.

Whereas, It has proved detrimental to us as miners of the Massillon district to have circulars and other matter distributed among us by the officials of the U. M. W. of A., therefore be it

Resolved, That we request said officials and all others who have not the best interests of the Massillon miners at heart to keep hands off and cease to meddle with our affairs, and should we at any time desire their information or advice we will notify them of the fact.

Resolved, That should circulars or other matter be distributed among the miners of this district by the officials of the U. M. W. of A. they be treated with the contempt the deserve and that no attention be paid to any circulars than those issued by the officials of the Massillon District Organization.

Resolved, That all men except the engineers and pump tenders be requested to remain away from mines where the 61 cent rate is not being paid.

COUNTY SEAT AFFAIRS.

The Dow Tax Receipt in Probate Court Events.

CANTON, Jan. 9.—Present indications point to receipts from the Dow tax this year amounting to \$80,000. The tax for December has all been paid in, with one exception. The amount collected from this source during December and this part of January will reach about \$43,000, while the tax collected last June from the same source footed up in round numbers \$46,000. The Dow tax for the year will be somewhat more than one-tenth of the entire tax of the county.

IN PROBATE COURT.

The will of Hannah Hardesty, of Sandy township, has been admitted to probate and Robert C. Jones appointed administrator of the estate with will annexed. A final account has been filed in the estate of Ellsworth Flynn, of Canton. A new bond of the executor in the estate of Patrick McCormick, of Bethlehem township, has been filed and approved. The will of Michael Gonder, of Lawrence township, has been admitted to probate and Wm. G. Myers has been appointed executor. In the estate of George Gross, of Canton, proceedings for sale of land have been filed and Catherine Krivich and Michael J. Kreibitz have been granted leave to file answer and cross petition. In the estate of Reinhart Keller, of Massillon, the widow, elects to take under the law. In the

estate of Frank E. McNichols, of Canton, exceptions to first account of the former administrator have been filed. The hearing has been continued until Jan. 16, at 9 a. m. A final account has been filed by the assignee of John Palmer, of Marlboro township.

The will of Daniel Ebie, of Lake township, has been admitted to probate.

INDEPENDENTS GATHER

Miners Holding a District Convention Thursday.

THEY DON'T LIKE THE CUT.

President Mossop and Delegates Meet in the Trades and Labor Assembly Hall—Over One Thousand Miners Represented by a Dozen Delegates.

The miners' convention called by the independent organization and held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, in this city Thursday, is constituted of twelve delegates, representing 1,098 men. A large number of other miners, though they have no voice in the proceedings of the meeting, are present, and watch the progress of the convention with great interest. President J. J. Mossop and Secretary Treasurer Williams occupy their usual places. Vice President John Adley and P. J. Gorman, members of the executive board, are also present. On account of illness James Appleby is absent, and nothing has as yet been heard from Thomas Hiscoc, the other member of the board. The delegates and the mines they represent are as follows:

Frederick Broda, Miller Hill; James Dean, Krause; Peter Wright, Dalton; James Pollock, Clover Hill; Benj. Jones, Minglewood; August Bremskamp, Millport; George Bullock, Warwick; George Boarl, West Massillon; J. J. Woolley, Green; Benj. Evans, Pocock; James Parks, North Massillon; J. M. Davis, Woodland.

The mines of the north end of the district, in the vicinity of Wadsworth and Clinton, and the Herbrook and Howells Pigeon Run mines are not represented.

It is claimed by most of the delegates present that they represent all the men of their respective mines, without regard for their affiliations with the U. M. W. of A. or other organizations.

President Mossop stated this morning that as the convention represented practically the entire district, his organization would conduct the strike so far as the Massillon mines are concerned. "The convention to be held by the rival organization tomorrow," said he, "will be of such insignificance that we will pay but little attention to its work. We represent the miners and their wishes, and we intend to act accordingly."

When President Mossop called for the delegates' instructions, Fred Broda, of the Miller Hill mine, said that their mine boss had asked them to return to work and continue until the mine was worked out, or about five or six weeks longer, and had promised to pay the rate upon which the other mines resumed. If they would not accept this proposition the machinery would be taken out and the mine abandoned. He wanted advice from the convention.

James Pollock, of the Clover Hill mine, came instructed to exercise his own judgment in all matters. He said the mine was working, that no notice of a reduction had been posted, and that they had assurance that the 61 cent rate would be paid as long as they worked.

J. J. Woolley, of the Green mine, reported that his constituents would fight for the maintenance of the 61 cent rate, and if necessary for the restoration of the old 15 cent differential over Hocking Valley.

Some of the delegates carried instructions declaring for the maintenance of the conditions prevailing before January 1, and an improvement if possible, while others had discretionary power.

The work of the annual convention of the organization was taken up shortly before noon. Secretary Treasurer Williams' financial report was accepted. Vice President Adley and P. J. Gorman audited his books and found them correct in every particular.

The old officers were re-elected. They are John J. Mossop, president; John Adley, vice president; A. L. Williams, secretary treasurer; P. J. Gorman, James Appleby and Thomas Hiscoc, executive committee.

The committee on resolutions made its report in the afternoon, and the following had been adopted before this paper went to press:

Whereas, We realize that 61 cents per ton is the lowest price possible for us to mine coal and make a living. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the miners of the Massillon district are in favor of maintaining the 61 cent rate until such time as a change shall be made in the mining rates of Ohio.

Resolved, That all miners receiving the 61 cent rate resume work.

Resolved, That no mine be allowed to work on conditions.

Arrangements having been made for a joint meeting with operators, the convention adjourned shortly before 3 o'clock to await the return of the committee sent to confer with their employers. The committee consisted of President Mossop, Secretary-Treasurer Williams and Messrs. Adley, Parks, Jones and Gorman. The meeting is being held in J. F. Pocock's office.

A NIGHT WITH GIBSON.

The Living Pictures Prove a Great Success.

LIFE'S ARTIST IS OUTDONE.

The American Girl and the Gibson Man in all their Glory—Mr. Dunn, Miss Huntington, Mr. Searle and the Mandolin Club Contribute to the Programme.

People stood all about the edges of the ball room at Five Oaks, the home of Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds, Thursday night, daring ones tried to look around corners, and prudent persons who arrived early sat serenely and observed the delighted distraction of the managers who were in the midst of such prosperity that they did not know what to do with it. Fifty Cantonians came over to pay tribute to the Woman's Cemetery Association, and went away paying tribute to the Massillon Gibson girls. It was an enthusiastic audience and well it might be. Certainly Charles Dana Gibson himself could have conceived of no finer setting for his girls and men than the McClymonds house. He might not have approved of the pictures, because one having seen them finds so much lacking in the cold black and white of his famous drawings.

The amusement committee of the association is responsible for the event, and had invaluable assistance from Mr. George Peixotto, the artist, and both Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds. Then the Mandolin Club, led by Mr. J. G. Lester, contributed effectively, and the songs of Mrs. Dunn and Miss Huntington were charming additions to the charming programme. Mrs. Dunn's sweet voice, which seems to have gained in so many qualities since her last public appearance, drew forth hearty outbursts of applause on each occasion. Miss Huntington was also down for three numbers which she sang with fire and effect suggestive of great future possibilities as well as present attainments. And there were pictures.

"In the Garden of Youth" Mr. James R. Dunn leaned over the hand of the statuette Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, while all around were human poses made by Misses Ruth McClymonds and Marion Gates, Charles Steese, jr., Buddie Gates, Carl Atwater and Frank Humberger. "The American Girl Abroad" displayed Mrs. Corns as the American girl, with Mrs. Gates as a "real duchess," and Messrs. George Culver and Willard Arnold both looking very dangerous and wicked. The spirit of the picture said: "Here she is with two noblemen of ancient lineage ready to marry her, and yet she is not happy."

The American father may be amazed at finding his English son-in-law not an undesirable article. This truism was illustrated by Mr. Prescott Burton, who was presented in triumph as her "catch" by Miss Evelyn Albrecht, while Mr. W. K. Atwater and Mr. Willard Arnold represented the astonished parent supported by a butler. With beautiful patience Boz Burton, who is a dog, gazed reflectively at Miss Wales and Mr. Prescott Burton, sitting on the seashore in a position they had successfully maintained from 10 a. m. to 6:45 p. m. Mr. Gibson wants to know is this not a case for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Next came "The Old Tune," with Miss Albrecht, Miss Webb, Mr. Arvine Wales and Mr. Per Lee Hunt in the garments of long ago.

Mr. James R. Dunn offering his arm to Miss Russell stood for that delicious moment "when you find you are to take in to dinner the girl who yesterday refused you." The other figures in this group were Mrs. Gates, Miss Burton, Mr. Day and Mr. Atwater. The revelation of Miss Clara Burton in a bishop's gown while chiming were played in the distance, the whole suggestive of "days to come," justified the conclusion that then indeed the churches will be fuller.

The puzzle of finding the girl who has been kissed within ten minutes compelled the spectators to do a great deal of thinking. Those in this picture were Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Frank C. McLain, Mr. Wales and Mr. Day. Tom in a far away land, while loving hearts ache for his loneliness was shown by Mr. Clarence P. L. McLain, surrounded by a bevy of Japanese maidens including Misses Mabel Diehlmann, Helen McLain, Florence Dangler, Cora and Carrie Taggart.

Under the picture of the Princess Aline—Miss Wales in white, with aigrette and diamonds in her hair, and Mr. Day facing her as she descends the stairs, might well have been written the words of Richard Harding Davis as they appear in the book—"Do you blame him for traveling three thousand miles to see her?" The verdict could have been left to the audience with entire security. One of the best of the groups was a sketch in the Latin Quarter of Paris in which Miss Albrechts and Mr. Culver appeared.

The puzzle, "Find the man who is paying for the dinner," disclosed a festive scene with Courtney Burton posing as the chappie at the head of table, surrounded by Mrs. Corns, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Wales, Miss Burton, Messrs. Wales, Dana and Day.

Miss Clara Burton, Mr. McLain and Mr. Culver exhibited a matrimonial scene, in which the bride and groom are rudely interrupted by a porter, who finds the

bride with bonnet awry and the groom engrossed in a newspaper that he holds upside down.

The last of the pictures was a little story by a sleeve, sadly crumpled, while the other is puffed out to goodly proportions. Miss Burton and Mr. Arnold silently told the story while a discreet serving man, Mr. Atwater, noted the disclosure of the sleeve.

None of the accessories were lacking, the gowns were irreproachable, and the men dressed and looked their parts. All the familiar faces that look at you from Life were there, not forgetting that amiable old fraud, Bishop Gallien.

PENSION EXAMINERS.

Protected by the Civil Service Rules.

HOW IT AFFECTS MASSILLON.

The Existing Board Consists of Two Democrats and One Republican—Aspirants for Place on the Board Disappointed by the Present Turn of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The announcement that the various county boards of pension examining surgeons will go under the civil service rules on January 10, is causing quite a stir. Congressmen are being besieged by telegrams and letters urging that changes be made before the order takes effect. This, according to Pension Commissioner Murphy, is practically impossible, as their papers must be filed at the pension office, the appointments made and the oaths of office sent out, subscribed to and returned here by January 10.

Mr. Murphy says he knew nothing of the proposed new move until about two weeks ago, when the President notified him of it, and said that he had intended that the pension examining boards should be included in his last extension of the civil service rules on May 6, 1896, and could not understand why it had not been done. The fees of these positions run from \$5 to \$1,500 per year, the total appropriation for last year being \$1,000,000. There is great dissatisfaction among Republicans, and especially soldiers, at this movement, as it was naturally expected that the incoming administration would make such changes as would give the control of these examining boards to the dominant political party. There are a large number of these boards, in many states there being one to each county. Under Republican administrations were made up of two Republicans and one Democrat, and under Mr. Cleveland's first administration the same rule obtained, except that the Democrats had two and the Republicans one. But when Mr. Cleveland began his crusade against the pensioners at the beginning of his second term, Secretary Hoke Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochren went to work systematically to make the boards, and particularly in those states where there were the most old soldiers, solidly Democratic.

This news will be read with special interest in Massillon. The board here at present consists of Dr. A. P. L. Pease, R. Dr. E. C. Williamson, D., and Dr. Hiram Dinsinger, D. Already there are candidates in the field for the places now held by the Democratic members, applications to be filed after McKinley's inauguration.

HART POST INSTALLATION.

J. G. Hissong, Post Commander—Post Resolutions.

Officers of Hart Post, G. A. R., have been installed as follows: Post Commander, J. G. Hissong; Sr. V. C., Francis Scrobel; Jr. V. C., Anton Cronc; Adj. G. C. Loring; Q. M., H. F. Oehler; Surgeon, John Miller; Chap., J. P. Cady; O. D., O. Martin; O. G., W. S. Brown; Serg. Major, R. A. Pinn; Q. M. S., Peter Scharies; delegate to department encampment, E. A. Jones; alternate, R. C. Crawford. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That from us our comrade, Valentin Pfirrmann, who for so many years has been a comrade of our Post. Though he suffered from a severe wound received in the defense of his adopted country, he never complained but was always very proud of his military record. We shall miss him, his family will miss him and the citizens of Massillon will miss him. Therefore, be it resolved, that we tender to his family our sympathy in this, the time of their bereavement. Resolved, that our post be draped and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon our post records, that a copy be furnished to the family of our deceased comrade and that they be published in the city papers.

R. A. PINN,
O. MARTIN,
J. G. HISSONG,
Committee.

Another Bank Clerk's Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—Taylor Brent, individual bookkeeper at the German National Bank in Covington, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor while in his bed. He was unmarried, aged 32, and lived with his father, Hugh Brent. He was a brother-in-law of Richard D. Brent, late candidate for congress in the sixth district. He was on duty in the bank yesterday and retired in apparent good health. Temporary insanity from pneumonia is the supposed cause. His accounts with the bank are all right.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1888.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 66.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897.

Congressman Taylor figures in the Washington letter today as a spokesman for the pottery interests of his district. After two years of a person named Iktit, it is refreshing to realize that we have a live congressman.

The Hon. Calvin S. Brice, having bought for a song certain deoprit railroads in Ohio, and having promptly leased them on generous terms to the dividend paying corporations he controls, and presumably giving the difference to the poor, now has designs upon China. He will doubtless succeed. In the meantime it will be recalled with satisfaction that his tenure in the United States Senate is short.

Congressman Dingley has a son at Kalamazoo who edits a newspaper. It is fair to assume that the following, which appears in the son's paper, is authoritative: "It can be stated definitely that Congressman Dingley has decided not to accept a cabinet position. He was offered the place of secretary of the treasury by President-elect McKinley, and given time to consider it. His present duties are much more congenial to him; furthermore, he fears the arduous duties of the treasury portfolio would seriously impair his health." Mr. Dingley is a very frail man, delicate under any circumstances, and all the more so because of his habits of confinement and study. It is harder to be secretary of the treasury than to be President. The office killed Manning and it killed Windom. Senator Sherman says that any man of his own age, for instance, who undertakes the duties of either President or secretary of the treasury courts death.

Formerly it used to be held that the per capita consumption of wheat per annum amounted to 4.67 bushels. Later calculations fix the amount at 4.77 bushels. Adding to this the amount used for seedling, feeding live stock and poultry and for paste, we have a total of 5.7 bushels. Applying these figures to existing conditions, an Eastern paper arrives at these conclusions: "It is safe to say that the wheat crop of 1896 will approximate 500,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1895 was 460,000,000 bushels, that of 1893 was 515,000,000 bushels, and that for the great year of production, 1892, was 611,780,000 bushels. With 500,000,000 bushels from this year's production, and not less than 100,000,000 in farmers' hands and visible supply, we have a total supply of about 600,000,000 bushels. Counting 50,000,000 bushels for increased domestic use, we shall have from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels for export purposes, still leaving in the hands of the farmers about 90,000,000 bushels as a contingent reserve."

A peaceful and harmless brook called Shriver's Run, flows through the goodly town of Canton, and the people living along the pathway of this little stream by repeated violations of the canons of decency, have converted what should be a blessing into a nuisance that bobs up twice a year as a local issue. The council and sewer overseers have debated upon Shriver's Run at many meetings and two elections have been held to determine whether the entire community should be saddled with a large debt for the purpose of enclosing this run as a means of protecting the few who have polluted it, and thus created the nuisance. To their credit, be it said, the citizens of Canton defeated the proposition on both occasions, but the council is not satisfied, and at the last meeting instructed a committee to see the county commissioners and to ask them what to do with it. Now, if the citizens of Canton, after full discussion of the matter, have twice decided that they have no interest in saving the people who have polluted the stream from themselves, it ought not to be expected that the taxpayers of Massillon, Alliance, Pike township and Sparta care two straws whether Shriver's Run smells like the Chicago stock yards or emits all the odors of Araby the blest. It is not unusual, however, for our Canton brethren to seek county aid for purely domestic interests, and THE INDEPENDENT therefore calls attention to this matter at this time. The county commissioners must not be drawn into this affair on any pretext.

THE AMERICAN MINER.

John Stutz, an esteemed reader of THE INDEPENDENT, and a prominent miner, writes as follows to this paper: To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: The American miner is paid the least according to a statement given out by the national labor conference. American miners are paid \$4 to 79 cents per ton. Canada 84 cents, Belgium 55 cents, England 75 cents. Where do we find pauper labor? Most surely in the American mining districts, for here in America living costs more than in other countries. Furthermore the cost of production of coal in the United States is lower. In the United States is 98 1/2 cents (Canada 1.06), England 1.16 and Belgium 1.32 1/2 per ton. But the price obtained in the United States is higher than other

countries, besides, the bituminous coal is protected at the rate of 40 cents per ton, and now the hard coal producers are clamoring for protection. Also the grade of those monopolies is beyond competition.

JOHN STUTZ.

It is unfortunately true that the wages of our miners are low, far too as compared with the compensation paid for other kinds of work. Broadly speaking, and omitting all discussion of local friction on the matter of differentials, it is hard to see how much improvement is possible except through the improvement of the iron trade and manufacturing lines. The only coal imported, at present, into this country, is landed on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and in 1894 it amounted to only 1,148,454 tons, while our domestic production amounted to 140,730,288 tons. The present duty on coal is 40 cents per ton. In 1890 it was 75 cents per ton.

CONCERNING BELIEF.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: Your correspondents of Thursday, and of a day or two before, seem to be somewhat worked up over the subject of belief, whether it be voluntary or involuntary. Now, there are some things that are self-evident, requiring no proof; other things that require a basis of facts, from which conclusions are drawn; but to the mind that can grasp such matters it is not faith, not belief; it is a knowledge, positive and clear. But in a matter of theological belief it is a faith, not based on observed facts, but comes from hearsay, which has been taught from elders to children for nineteen hundred years; from generation to generation till it has become ingrained among Christian people. When the terrors of the burning lake and the eternal torments of the damned are held up before an excited imagination, the desire to escape is voluntary; here we have a positive exercise of the will. The desire to be on the safe side is positive, and within himself, he says, "I will believe. I do believe," though within his heart of hearts, he may not feel quite so sure about it. But with the lake of fire, and burning brimstone on one side and the "path of safety" on the other, may not the weak and wavering "belief" develop into a strong and enduring faith? Still, it is a matter of history that systems of faiths and beliefs have faded, and perished from off the face of the earth. But in regard to matters of Christian belief, we have an infallible test, in words uttered by Christ, himself, in Mark xvi, 16 to 18, inclusive: "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." **

TODAY'S COURT NEWS.

Assignment of Cases Before Judges McCarty and Taylor.

CANTON, Jan. 9.—Margaret Heffleman was granted a divorce by Judge McCarty, Wednesday, from George H. Heffleman. Extreme cruelty was charged.

Twenty-five cases have been assigned to Judge McCarty, and twenty-four to Judge Taylor for hearing next week. Among them are the following cases in which Massillonians are interested: Joseph Coleman vs. Patrick Burke and others, and J. F. Hess vs. the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. These cases will be called on Monday and Friday respectively.

The will of Wm. Kuhn, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

Caroline Rucht, of Canton, assigned Thursday evening to Samuel Bergert. The assets are estimated at \$4,000; liabilities not given.

The guardian of Thomas Lloyd Harkins, of Lawrence township, has filed a new bond.

A. C. Strong, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Patterson, of Alliance.

A final account has been filed in the guardianship of Sherman Smith, of Massillon.

Massalia Weimer has been appointed guardian of Orpha and Milo Weimer, of Sugar Creek township.

Cure your cough and prevent consumption by using Dr. Huntington's Cough Cure. 25c. Cripples, West Side drugist.

DOWN FALL OF THE REPUBLIC.

A Genoaese Discussion of a Very Weighty Problem.

GENOA, Jan. 9.—A crowded house greeted the literary society at Genoa, last night, and heard an exciting discussion on the downfall of the republic. It was discussed by the following debaters: Affirmative, Frank Doll, J. B. Fierstoe and W. Fasnach; negative, M. Fisher, E. Steward and H. Fasnach. The decision was in favor of the affirmative. The judges were Orrin Freeman, John Snyder and A. Dietz. The classes were fully represented with fine selections, and the music by Messrs. Sliffe, Scott and Dornecker was of great excellence. Your correspondent thinks the budding of prosperity and confidence was fully developed, and will supply the Massillon prospective tin plate mill and canning factory for at least one year's run. The question, "Resolved, More depends on natural ability of man than education for success in life" is on the programme for next Friday evening.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—The leaf tobacco factory of the American Tobacco Company burned today, loss \$150,000, insurance \$125,000.

A HUSHABY SONG.

Lie still, oh, my baby, and listen and listen
To the song of the dream children coming to thee!
Far off through the darkness we see their oars
glisten
As they row softly over sleep's beautiful sea.
They are coming to thee,
They are singing to thee.
Lie still, oh, my baby, and listen and listen
There, hush thee, my baby, and, rocking and rocking
Far out on the waves of the beautiful sea,
We may hear the dream children a-talking
and talking
Of all the sweet things they are bringing to thee.
From over the sea
They are coming to thee,
While out on the waves we go rocking and rocking.
So rest, my baby, its still on thy pillow.
The breath of the dream children blows over thee.
They catch thee, they kiss thee, on each shining pillow
As they paddle thy boat over sleep's rosy sea.
I give thee, I send thee,
The dream children tend thee,
Thou goest to sea on the sail of thy pillow.
—Anne L. Muzzey in New York Sun.

A SLUM ANGEL.

Some one was coming up the stairs as the little district visitor was descending. The ascending party struck a vesta, which threw a fitful glare over the damp and filthy walls and the gray gowned form of Hester Moore.

Dr. Paul Mayland stepped aside, flattening his broad shoulders against the baluster rail to admit a wider passage for her benefit.

During the next two weeks this "slumming" doctor and the soberly dressed little district visitor met about half a dozen times on their separate ways to or from some den in a crowded alley, and at the end of a fortnight they actually defied criticism and spoke. It was raining a steady drizzle, and through the mire of a muddy court Paul Mayland saw a familiar form in gray stepping over the puddles without an umbrella.

"Please take mine," he said.
But she would only consent to share it.

"These places are not fit for you," said the doctor later when walking with her homeward. "You are too young, too—too—indeed it is scarcely safe for so young a girl to venture among the criminals that are hidden here."
"But I must," she murmured.
"Ah, you are one of those brave women willing to risk anything. I had heard of you long before I had the pleasure of lighting you down those rickety stairs two weeks ago."

"You have heard of me?" she asked, with an abrupt sharpness of tone which he did not notice.

"Yes, from the poor wretches whom you have made your devoted friends," he explained. "It is more often for you they call in the extremity of their pain than for me."

"I am glad if I have done any good," she said, sighing with relief.

"Good!" he echoed. "If the depraved creatures about here worship anything at all, it is the Little Gray Lady, as they have named you."

Dr. Paul Mayland was celebrating his fortieth birthday over a lonely cup of tea. Old Betsy, his housekeeper and one time nurse, had made a doubtful looking cake in honor of the occasion, and her affectionate master was sacrificing his digestion to please her.

It was not often that he was left to enjoy a meal in peace, and today was not an exception to the rule. He was still contemplating a second slice of cake when he received a hasty summons to a case in Lavender court.

"That's just like him," she growled in monologue. "He'll never be rich while he doctors them paupers for nothing. And they takes 'vantage of his goodness, they do. Now, if Master Jack hadn't turned out a scoundrel!" Here, being a devout Catholic, she crossed herself and mused mournfully upon the doctor's secret sorrow.

"Master Jack" was Paul Mayland's youngest brother, his junior by 15 years, who had been left as a sacred trust by their dying mother to the elder's care. Some seed of depravity, perhaps sown in long generations past, early developed in young Jack. After rushing through various vicissitudes of gambling and drink he devoted the remaining part of his sordid intellect to the criminal science of burglary.

His distracted brother for several years grieved for his "sacred trust" as a thing lost to him until one night Jack had appeared craving protection from the law. For the sake of his dead mother, Paul had shielded the boy, who, when the danger was over, broke loose again, and in the course of time his dexterity earned him, in the criminal world, the sobriquet of "Lightning Jack."

At Lavender court, in the room where his patient lay, Dr. Mayland found the Little Gray Lady kneeling by the truckle bed on which a consumptive child was dying.

"I sent for you," she said. "I knew you would come if you possibly could."

She had puzzled him from the first—her absolute loneliness and her reserve. There were moments when he wondered if she were tiring of her charitable work, so obvious to him had been her troubled mind sometimes. Tonight, walking beside her through the busy streets, he abruptly put his fancy into words.

"Yes, I am very tired," she answered. "I hate the work. I hate it."

"But it isn't compulsory," he exclaimed. "Why do you do it?"

"Because I must," she said bitterly. Paul Mayland was not a rapid thinker, and not until they had turned into the street where she lived did he come to some sort of conclusion. Perhaps she was performing deeds of charity in expiation of some trifling sin, magnified by her tender conscience.

Yes, he loved her. She had guessed it long ago. It was in that moment when he had once unconsciously revealed his secret that her work had become suddenly hateful to herself.

"Don't go in yet," he said. "I want

to tell you something. Let us walk back to the end of the street."

"I love you, Hester. I love you." His low voice penetrated through the traffic of the street. "I am not a young man, but my feeling for you is deep and strong enough to last my lifetime, even unto eternity." He caught the sharp sob that was choked in her throat. "Hester," he cried, "look at me! Oh, my darling, what is it?"
"I am so happy!" she said. "That is all."

How long they walked up and down that pavement neither knew. They were jerked back to the reality of things by a faint, hoarse voice that seemed to have sprung out of the darkness beside them:

"Paul, for God's sake, save me! It is the last time I shall trouble you."

"Go to my house by the back door. I will join you in ten minutes."

And, catching at Hester's hand, he hurried her along.

"You are trembling, dearest. That man has frightened you. He meant no harm. It is my brother."

"Your brother?" she gasped. "Lightning Jack" your brother?

"What do you know of 'Lightning Jack'? Who are you?"

"Come with me to my lodgings," she said faintly. "I can't tell you here."

Hester Moore sat with her arms stretched across the table, her head bowed on them in speechless, tearless misery. The confidence which she had witheld so long had been wrung from her at last.

She was no angel of charity, but a person sent from Scotland Yard to track the burglar "Lightning Jack."

"So this is our Little Gray Lady! A human bloodhound paid to hunt down fallen wretches!"

Every word lashed her like a whip. In the distress of that hour he was blind to her pain, blind to justice, blind to his very love for her.

"Well, your victim is ready at your hand," he said bitterly to the trembling representative of Scotland Yard. "Of course you will do your duty."

He walked from the room without a backward glance. For an instant she remained thus, spiritless and dazed. Then a gradual indignation worked its way through her clouded brain.

What had she done to evoke contempt, to forfeit happiness? Born of a detective father, she had been carefully trained by the clever parent in certain intricacies of the profession, and since his death the work had been to her a means of livelihood.

The cheap clock on the mantelpiece struck 11, and she raised her face at last, a wondrous pity looking out of her burning eyes. Why had she considered only herself? His seeming cruelty had been but the outcome of fear for the safety of his brother!

When the dawn showed through the chinks of the blind, she threw open the window and leaned out her face in the chilly breeze.

"Hester, I have been waiting for you, hoping against hope that you did not go last night to—Scotland Yard."

It was Paul Mayland standing on the pavement. He bent his face close to hers and whispered:

"Thank God!" she said, with shaking lips.

Death had spared her a terrible task. "Lightning Jack" had died in delirium in the arms of his brother.

One of the cleverest lady assistants attached to Scotland Yard resigned her post a few weeks ago, on the occasion of her approaching marriage.

The pew opener of the Southwark church was heard to remark that "in all her ken" no man had ever looked so proud of his bride as did the "slumming" doctor who brought back the Little Gray Lady to live with them.—Answers.

Animals and Fire.

Sports Afield says that rattlesnakes won't run from fire, but instead strike till the last at the flames about them. This is true of many animals, especially of horses, who will rush back into a burning barn, apparently blind with rage, striking with their hoofs and swishing their tails in great anger.

The flight of wild birds during migrating time against lighthouses is more like the action of the green bicyclist who rides against a trolley car or wagon as if hypnotized by it and in spite of his fears.

Gorillas, it is said, delight in fire, drawing closer to the flames as the fire dies down and at last wading in the red-hot ashes, apparently enchanted and not feeling the burning coals.

A little fire built beneath one of the pear shaped paper wasp nests that are seen hanging from low branches will kill every wasp in it, as the insects fly at it one by one in their endeavors to save their home and young.

Deer are frequently heard about Adirondack open camps where the fire flares up from the logs, but a big, hot fire drives the mosquitoes and punkies from the camps as well as smoke.

Frogs leap through the flames of a little bonfire time and time again, as if having the most pleasing of fun. It may be, though, that they think the flickering flames to be some new sort of insect.

The Incautious Critic.

Almost the last work that Sir Edwin Landseer was engaged on was a life sized picture of Nell Gwynn passing through an archway on a white palfrey. This picture, in which the horse alone was finished, was bought by one of the Rothschild family and given to Sir John Millais to complete. One morning a celebrated art critic called and was much impressed with this work. "Ah, to be sure!" he said, going up close and examining a dewhound, which almost breathed, in the foreground of the picture. "How easily one can recognize Landseer's dogs! Wonderful, isn't it?" "Yes, it is wonderful," remarked Sir John, lighting another pipe. "I finished painting that dog yesterday and have done the whole of it myself." That critic was sorry he spoke.—Magazine of Art.



FIND OUT HOW YOU STAND.

A Business Talk to Farmers by a Business Man.

A man of business expresses himself as follows in the columns of The New England Homestead: It is certainly worth while to make a good deal of an effort to square up such accounts. If the settlement shows that you owe a balance, pay it, if possible, in cash or trade, especially if you can get a discount off for so doing. If it appears that the other man owes you, it is equally important to square up the matter, and if you have doubts about his ability to pay you had better sacrifice something now to fix it up than run the risk of a bigger loss later. The least that can be done is to have a perfect understanding of the account. Even if the balance is not settled both parties then know exactly how much it is. This done, you are in shape to take an inventory.

First, I make a full list of everything on the farm—different lots of land, the buildings, the animals, all tools, machines, vehicles, etc., and amount of each crop, feed, manure, fertilizer, wood, lumber or other stuff on hand that is used on the farm. This list includes everything, from the most important and costly down to that of least consequence. To see that nothing is missed have a grand clearing up about buildings and farm. You may find lots of little things that have been lost. Then each article must be closely inspected to judge its value, and this leads to many repairs that would be neglected otherwise, but that can be easily made during winter at small expense. The list must include any and all other property; also debts owing to you, notes or cash on hand, etc. The valuation to be applied is what each article is worth in the business of the farm. No one deceiving yourself by putting the value of an article too high or too low. You want to get it as near right as possible.

The total of all these items of what you own makes up your assets. The total of what you owe constitutes your liabilities. If the latter exceed the former, you are by so much "in a hole." If your assets exceed your liabilities, you are that much ahead, unless you have deceived yourself by putting too high a value on your inventory. Even if you don't keep a book account during the year your inventory, if compared with the one taken a year ago, will show whether you have gained or lost during the year. It will show how the list of your stock, crops, etc., compares now with then. It will give you lots of points about making the most of success and failure. It will be an eye opener to any farmer, however good or poor it may be.

Protect the Trees.

A good law in Massachusetts allows the selectmen of any town to appoint a tree committee, who may govern all the highways of the town and designate what trees must not be cut down by driving a spike into them six feet from the ground. This protects from ruthless owners, who have no taste for the beautiful, trees in which should center public interest and local pride. The Farm Journal, commenting on the foregoing, says: The sentiment may well be commended to the lawmakers of other states. And when insect-depredators are despoiling the foliage and making a town hideous and leathsome, thus directly damaging its real estate values, the local authorities should have the power to buy and use sprayers or compel owners to do so, by which to protect the interests of the townspeople and the traveling public.

Nut Trees For the Central West.

The improved Spanish chestnut, known under the name of Paragon, would do well. The nuts are fully twice as large as the American chestnut and nearly or quite as sweet. It is usually grafted on the common chestnut, about 4 or 5 feet above the ground, but as it outgrows the latter it is liable to break off at the point of union, so it is better to graft at the surface. Then, in transplanting, the point of union can be set, say two inches under the surface, as in the case of a dwarf pear tree.

The English walnut would do well in central Indiana. It is a nice tree, and the fruit or nut—for sale in the groceries—is superior to that of both the black and the white walnut. The hard shelled almond is as hardy as a peach tree, which it much resembles, and on which it can be budded.—National Farmer.

Best Results From Manure.

It is told in a bulletin from the Ohio station that manuring ground for corn direct from the stable during midwinter and manuring from the barnyard just before plowing corn ground left a residual effect, noticeable on the oat crop following, in favor of the application direct from the stable in midwinter. This accords with the experience of others. Manure is strongest when first made, and there is no safer place for it than on the surface of a sod field. As it leaches the plant roots take up the strength, and the loss is a small item. The manure should be spread several months, if possible, before the ground is plowed.

Selling Cotton Seed.

We have always maintained that the farmer gains more by using his cotton seed as manure than by selling when the price is anywhere below \$10 a ton or 15 cents a bushel. The following analysis shows the fertilizing properties of a ton each of whole cotton seed and cottonseed meal:

Whole seed, 1 ton; nitrogen, 61.4 pounds; phosphoric acid, 20.4 pounds; potash, 33.4 pounds; cottonseed meal, nitrogen 141.6 pounds; phosphoric acid, 50 pounds; potash, 36 pounds.—Southern Cultivator.

WINTER WORK THAT THE WIDE AWAKE BEESKEEPER FINDS TO DO.

The advice is often given to let bees alone during the winter season. This is cautionary, and especially addressed to beginners, but is not intended to convey the idea that no work can be safely done with bees in the winter. Notwithstanding the best a person can do before winter sets in, there will be some colonies of bees that need looking to, says Ohio Farmer, authority for the following. Perhaps some of the colonies went into their winter's rest with large numbers of old bees nearly worn out, with few young ones to take their place. If this is the case, it becomes necessary to keep everything in proper condition if success is desired. The weak bees will succumb to the least unfavorable weather.

With old bees dying, the entrance of ten becomes clogged, and if the bees are not removed the colony will die—will smother. With a wire a foot or more long, with a hook on one end, the entrance can easily be cleared of dead bees and the colony be saved.

Excessive moisture in a hive will also cause bees to die rapidly and drop to the bottom of the hive, and if not removed the colony will the sooner die.

With a good absorbent (chaff) over the bees and plenty of space between the absorbent and roof there will be but little moisture within the hive. With care the dead bees can be removed without arousing the colony to activity.

In cellar wintering bees frequently become uneasy, a condition often due from lack of water, which is especially the case toward spring, when brood rearing commences. A sponge saturated with water, placed over the cluster, will quite often quiet them.

With the best of care, in fall feeding a colony may sometimes be found without sufficient stores even in the middle of the winter. If such a one is found, it can be fed and the bees kept from starving.

This can be done by filling a wide mouthed bottle, better a Mason fruit jar, with a sirup made of granulated sugar and water and tying some cheese sacking over the mouth of the bottle jar and quickly inverting it and placing it directly over the cluster. The bees will be able to help themselves and starvation is avoided. They will take to the "bottle" sooner if the sirup is middling warm. Many beekeepers prefer a candy made from sugar sirup, boiled until ready for taffy, and while hot pour into dishes—pie tins will do. When this is cold, you have a cake of candy which can be placed over the cluster, on to the frames, and, too, without arousing the bees.

It is claimed there is this in favor of candy for feeding bees: The bees not being able to take the candy as fast as they can the sirup, it will not cause so much activity in the colony, and for that reason is better for winter feeding. The writer has done but very little winter feeding and for that reason can give but little from actual experience.

Burning Out Stumps.

The English and French are using a cheap, simple and effective arrangement for removing stumps. It is explained in Hardware as follows:

The appliance necessary are a shovel, a little dry kindling and a sheet iron cylinder large enough to slip down over the larger stumps, the top cone shaped and terminating in a collar in which one or more lengths of 6 or 8 inch common stovepipe may be fitted. A hole is dug between the roots on one side of the stump and partially under it, large enough to start a fire with the kindlings. After the fire is once fairly started the iron cylinder is slipped over the stump, the stovepipe is added, and the whole arrangement acts as a stove, burning the stump out completely. It is said that if the stumps are old and anyway dry they will burn easily without the cone shaped top and stovepipe. It is claimed that one man with three or four cylinders, large and medium, to fit over different sized stumps, can do more and better work in a day than a dozen men with axes alone.

Keeping Commercial Fertilizer.

Most farmers in purchasing commercial fertilizers buy only what are needed for immediate use. This is partly escape losing the interest on investment, but mainly because fertilizer is a popular idea that fertilizers are rate by exposure to the air. It will be kept from becoming wet, the first, as good the second year as there from except that absorption of moist hard damp air will make the mineral difficult into lumps which will make any sowing to drill. The best way to keep it plus of mineral fertilizer, according to American Cultivator, is to pile manure from time to time over the stuff, turn the heaps and apply it with phosphate. Both the stable manure and phosphate will be made more efficient by this combination, as each kind of fertilizer will supplement the deficiencies of the other.

News and Notes.

It is an undoubted fact that cattle are scarcer than a year ago, while feed is abundant.

The practice is gaining of cooking food for stock.

Manure spread on land in the fresh state loses very little in summer from evaporation and still less at other times. You lose a most valuable fertilizer when you permit the droppings of the henery to go to waste.

Watering the stock regularly is an important item in winter.

When there is plenty of straw, use it as a lining for the walls of wood sheds for stock. It will exclude the cold winds.

Orchard runs are the proper caper for the growing chickens. It is a plan that works well both ways.

The Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station shows up the percentage of humbug in "natural plant food."

Congressman Taylor figures in the Washington letter today as a spokesman for the pottery interests of his district. After two years of a person named Skirt, it is refreshing to realize that we have a live congressman.

The Hon. Calvin S. Brice, having bought for a song certain deerspit railroads in Ohio, and having promptly leased them on generous terms to the dividend paying corporation he controls, and presumably giving the difference to the poor, now has designs upon China. He will doubtless succeed. In the meantime it will be recalled with satisfaction that his tenure in the United States Senate is short.

Congressman Dingley has a son at Kalamazoo who edits a newspaper. It is fair to assume that the following, which appears in the son's paper, is authoritative: "It can be stated definitely that Congressman Dingley has decided not to accept a cabinet position. He was offered the place of secretary of the treasury by President-elect McKinley, and given time to consider it. His present duties are much more congenial to him; furthermore, he fears the arduous duties of the treasury portfolio would seriously impair his health." Mr. Dingley is a very frail man, delicate under any circumstances, and all the more so because of his habits of confinement and study. It is harder to be secretary of the treasury than to be President. The office killed Manning and it killed Windom. Senator Sherman says that any man of his own age, for instance, who undertakes the duties of either President or secretary of the treasury courts death.

Formerly it used to be held that the per capita consumption of wheat per annum amounted to 4.67 bushels. Later calculations fix the amount at 4.77 bushels. Adding to this the amount used for seedling, feeding live stock and poultry and for paste, we have a total of 5.7 bushels. Applying these figures to existing conditions, an Eastern paper arrives at these conclusions: "It is safe to say that the wheat crop of 1896 will approximate 500,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1895 was 460,000,000 bushels, that of 1894 was 515,000,000 bushels, and that for the great year of production, 1892, was 611,750,000 bushels. With 500,000,000 bushels from this year's production, and not less than 100,000,000 in farmers' hands and visible supply, we have a total supply of about 600,000,000 bushels. Counting 50,000,000 bushels for increased domestic use, we shall have from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels for export purposes, still leaving in the hands of the farmers about 90,000,000 bushels as a contingent reserve."

A peaceful and harmless brook called Shriver's Run flows through the goodly town of Canton, and the people living along the pathway of this little stream by repeated violations of the canons of decency, have converted what should be a blessing into a nuisance that bobs up twice a year as a local issue. The council and sewer overseers have debated upon Shriver's Run at many meetings and two elections have been held to determine whether the entire community should be saddled with a large debt for the purpose of enclosing this run as a means of protecting the few who have polluted it, and thus created the nuisance. To their credit, be it said, the citizens of Canton defeated the proposition on both occasions, but the council is not satisfied, and at the last meeting instructed a committee to see the county commissioners and to ask them what to do with it. Now, if the citizens of Canton, after full discussion of the matter, have twice decided that they have no interest in saving the people who have polluted the stream from themselves, it ought not to be expected that the taxpayers of Massillon, Alliance, Pike township and Sparta care two straws whether Shriver's Run smells like the Chicago stock yards or emits all the odors of Araby the blest. It is not unusual, however, for our Canton brethren to seek county aid for purely domestic interests, and THE INDEPENDENT therefore calls attention to this matter at this time. The county commissioners must not be drawn into this affair on any pretext.

THE AMERICAN MINER.

John Stutz, an esteemed reader of THE INDEPENDENT, and a prominent miner, writes as follows to this paper: To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

The American miner is paid the least according to a statement given out by the national labor commissioner. American miners are paid 54 to 79 cents per ton, Canada 81 cents, Belgium 75 cents, England 78 cents. Where do we find pauper labor? Most surely in the American mining districts, for here in America living costs more than in other countries. Furthermore the cost of production of coal in the United States is lower. In the United States is 35 1/2 cents (Canada 1.06, England 1.16 and Belgium 1.32) per ton. But the price obtained in the United States is higher than other

countries, besides, the bituminous coal is protected at the rate of 40 cents per ton, and now the hard coal producers are clamoring for protection. Also the grade of those monopolies is beyond competition.

JOHN STUTZ.
It is unfortunately true that the wages of our miners are low, far too as compared with the compensation paid for other kinds of work. Broadly speaking, and omitting all discussion of local friction on the matter of differentials, it is hard to see how much improvement is possible except through the improvement of the iron trade and manufacturing lines. The only coal imported, at present, into this country, is landed on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and in 1894 it amounted to only 1,148,454 tons, while our domestic production amounted to 140,730,288 tons. The present duty on coal is 40 cents per ton. In 1890 it was 75 cents per ton.

CONCERNING BELIEF.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:
Your correspondents of Thursday, and of a day or two before, seem to be somewhat worked up over the subject of belief, whether it be voluntary or involuntary. Now, there are some things that are self-evident, requiring no proof; other things that require a basis of facts, from which conclusions are drawn; but to the mind that can grasp such matters it is not faith, not belief; it is a knowledge, positive and clear. But in a matter of theological belief it is a faith, not based on observed facts, but comes from hearsay, which has been taught from elders to children for nineteen hundred years; from generation to generation till it has become ingrained among Christian people. When the terrors of the burning lake and the eternal torments of the damned are held up before an excited imagination, the desire to escape is voluntary; here we have a positive exercise of the will. The desire to be on the safe side is positive, and within himself, he says, "I will believe, I do believe; though within his heart of hearts, he may not feel quite so sure about it. But with the lake of fire, and burning brimstone on one side and the "path of safety" on the other, may not the weak and wavering "belief," develop into a strong and enduring faith? Still, it is a matter of history that systems of faiths and beliefs have faded, and perished from off the face of the earth. But in regard to matters of Christian belief, we have an infallible test, in words uttered by Christ, himself, in Mark xvi, 16 to 18, inclusive: "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

TODAY'S COURT NEWS.

Assignment of Cases Before Judges McCarty and Taylor.

CANTON, Jan. 8.—Margaret Heffleman was granted a divorce by Judge McCarty, Wednesday, from George H. Heffleman. Extreme cruelty was charged.

Twenty-five cases have been assigned to Judge McCarty, and twenty-four to Judge Taylor for hearing next week. Among them are the following cases in which Massillonians are interested: Joseph Coleman vs. Patrick Burke and others, and J. F. Hess vs. the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. These cases will be called on Monday and Friday respectively.

The will of Wm. Kuhn, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

Caroline Roebli, of Canton, assigned Thursday evening to Samuel Burgert. The assets are estimated at \$4,000; liabilities not given.

The guardian of Thomas Lloyd Harkins, of Lawrence township, has filed a new bond.

A. C. Strong, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Patterson, of Alliance.

A final account has been filed in the guardianship of Sherman Smith, of Massillon.

Masselena Weimer has been appointed guardian of Orpha and Milo Weimer, of Sugar Creek township.

Cure your cough and prevent consumption by using Dr. Huntington's Cough Cure, 25c. Cupples, West Side druggist.

DOWN FALL OF THE REPUBLIC.

A Genoese Discussion of a Very Weighty Problem.

GENOA, Jan. 9.—A crowded house greeted the literary society at Genoa, last night, and heard an exciting discussion on the downfall of the republic. It was discussed by the following debaters: Affirmative, Frank Doll, J. B. Fierstoe and W. Fasnacht; negative, M. Fisher, E. Steward and H. Fasnacht. The decision was in favor of the affirmative. The judges were Orrin Freeman, John Snyder and A. Dietz. The classes were fully represented with fine selections, and the music by Messrs. Slife, Scott and Dornecker was of great excellence. Your correspondent thinks the budding of prosperity and confidence was fully developed, and will supply the Massillon prospective tin plate mill and canning factory for at least one year's run. The question, "Resolved, More depends on natural ability of man than education for success in life" is on the programme for next Friday evening.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 9.—[By Associated Press]—The leaf tobacco factory of the American Tobacco Company burned today, loss \$150,000, insurance \$125,000.

A HUSHY SONG.

Lie still, oh, my baby, and listen and listen
To the song of the dream children coming to thee!
Far off through the darkness we see their eyes
As they row softly over sleep's beautiful sea.
They are coming to thee,
They are singing to thee,
Lie still, oh, my baby, and listen and listen!
There, hush thee, my baby, and rocking and rocking
Far out on the waves of the beautiful sea,
We may hear the dream children a-talking and talking
Of all the sweet things they are bringing to thee.
From over the sea
They are coming to thee,
While out on the waves we go rocking and rocking
So rest thee, my baby, lie still on thy pillow,
The breath of the dream children blows over thee.
They catch thee, they kiss thee, on each shivering pillow
As they paddle thy boat over sleep's rosy sea.
I give thee, I send thee,
The dream children tend thee,
Thou goest to sea on the sail of thy pillow.
—Anne L. Muzzey in New York Sun.

A SLUM ANGEL.

Some one was coming up the stairs as the little district visitor was descending. The ascending party struck a vesta, which threw a fitful glare over the damp and filthy walls and the gray gowned form of Hester Moore.

Dr. Paul Mayland stepped aside, flattening his broad shoulders against the baluster rail to admit a wider passage for her benefit.

During the next two weeks this "slumming" doctor and the soberly dressed little district visitor met about half a dozen times on their separate ways to or from some den in a crowded alley, and at the end of a fortnight they actually defied criticism and spoke. It was raining a steady drizzle, and through the mire of a muddy court Paul Mayland saw a familiar form in gray stepping over the puddles without an umbrella.

"Please take mine," he said.

But she would only consent to share it.

"These places are not fit for you," said the doctor later when walking with her homeward. "You are too young, too—indeed it is scarcely safe for so young a girl to venture among the criminals that are hidden here."

"But I must," she murmured.

"Ah, you are one of those brave women willing to risk anything," he heard of you long before I had the pleasure of lighting you down those rickety stairs two weeks ago."

"You have heard of me?" she asked, with an abrupt sharpness of tone which he did not notice.

"Yes, from the poor wretches whom you have made your devoted friends," he explained. "It is more often for you they call in the extremity of their pain than for me."

"I am glad if I have done any good," she said, sighing with relief.

"Good!" he echoed. "If the depraved creatures about here worship anything at all, it is the Little Gray Lady, as they have named you."

Dr. Paul Mayland was celebrating his fortieth birthday over a lonely cup of tea. Old Betsy, his housekeeper and one time nurse, had made a doubtful looking cake in honor of the occasion, and her affectionate master was sacrificing his digestion to please her.

It was not often that he was left to enjoy a meal in peace, and today was not an exception to the rule. He was still contemplating a second slice of cake when he received a hasty summons to a case in Lavender court.

"That's just like him," she growled in monologue. "He'll never be rich while he doctors them paupers for nothing. And they takes 'vantage of his goodness, they do. Now, if Master Jack hadn't turned out a scoundrel!"—Here, being a devout Catholic, she crossed herself and mused mournfully upon the doctor's secret sorrow.

"Master Jack" was Paul Mayland's youngest brother, his junior by 15 years, who had been left as a sacred trust by their dying mother to the elder's care. Some seed of depravity, perhaps sown in long generations past, early developed in young Jack. After rushing through various vicissitudes of gambling and drink he devoted the remaining part of his sudden intellect to the criminal science of burglary.

His distracted brother for several years grieved for his "sacred trust" as a thing lost to him until one night Jack had appeared craving protection from the law. For the sake of his dead mother, Paul had shielded the boy, who, when the danger was over, broke loose again, and in the course of time his dexterity earned him, in the criminal world, the sobriquet of "Lightning Jack."

At Lavender court, in the room where his patient lay, Dr. Mayland found the Little Gray Lady kneeling by the truckle bed on which a consumptive child was dying.

"I sent for you," she said. "I knew you would come if you possibly could." She had puzzled him from the first—her absolute loneliness and her reserve. There were moments when he wondered if she were tiring of her charitable work, so obvious to him had been her troubled mind sometimes. Tonight, walking beside her through the busy streets, he abruptly put his fancy into words.

"Yes, I am very tired," she answered.

"I hate the work. I hate it."

"But it isn't compulsory," he explained. "Why do you do it?"

"Because I must," she said bitterly.

Paul Mayland was not a rapid thinker, and not until they had turned into the street where she lived did he come to some sort of conclusion. Perhaps she was performing deeds of charity in expiation of some trifling sin, magnified by her tender conscience.

Yes, he loved her. She had guessed it long ago. It was in that moment when he had once unconsciously revealed his secret that her work had become suddenly hateful to herself.

"Don't go in yet," he said. "I want

to tell you something. Let us walk back to the end of the street."

"I love you, Hester. I love you." His low voice penetrated through the traffic of the street. "I am not a young man, but my feeling for you is deep and strong enough to last my lifetime, even unto eternity." He caught the sharp sob that was choked in her throat. "Hester," he cried, "look at me! Oh, my darling, what is it?"

"I am so happy!" she said. "That is all."

How long they walked up and down that pavement neither knew. They were jerked back to the reality of things by a faint, hoarse voice that seemed to have sprung out of the darkness beside them:

"Paul, for God's sake, save me! It is the last time I shall trouble you."

"Go to my house by the back door. I will join you in ten minutes."

And, catching at Hester's hand, he hurried her along.

"You are trembling, dearest. That man has frightened you. He meant no harm. It is my brother."

"Your brother?" she gasped. "Lightning Jack your brother?"

"What do you know of 'Lightning Jack'? Who are you?"

"Come with me to my lodgings," she said faintly. "I can't tell you here."

Hester Moore sat with her arms stretched across the table, her head bowed on them in speechless, tearless misery. The confidence which she had withheld so long had been wrung from her at last.

She was no angel of charity, but a person sent from Scotland Yard to track the burglar "Lightning Jack."

"So this is our Little Gray Lady! A human bloodhound paid to hunt down fallen wretches."

Every word lashed her like a whip. In the distress of that hour he was blind to her pain, blind to justice, blind to his very love for her.

"Well, your victim is ready at your hand," he said bitterly to the trembling representative of Scotland Yard. "Of course you will do your duty."

He walked from the room without a backward glance. For an instant she remained thus, spiritless and dazed. Then a gradual indignation worked its way through her clouded brain.

What had she done to evoke contempt, to forfeit happiness? Born of a detective father, she had been carefully trained by the clever parent in certain intricacies of the profession, and since his death the work had been to her a means of livelihood.

The cheap clock on the mantelpiece struck 11, and she raised her face at last, a wondrous pity looking out of her burning eyes. Why had she considered only herself? His seeming cruelty had been but the outcome of fear for the safety of his brother!

When the dawn showed through the chinks of the blind, she threw open the window and leaned out her face in the chilly breeze.

"Hester, I have been waiting for you, hoping against hope that you did not go last night to—Scotland Yard."

It was Paul Mayland standing on the pavement. He bent his face close to hers and whispered:

"Thank God!" she said, with shaking lips.

Death had spared her a terrible task. "Lightning Jack" had died in debrium in the arms of his brother.

One of the cleverest lady assistants attached to Scotland Yard resigned her post a few weeks ago, on the occasion of her approaching marriage.

The new officer of the Southwark church was heard to remark that "in all her ken" no man had ever looked so proud of his bride as did the "slumming" doctor who brought back the Little Gray Lady to live with them.—Answers.

Animals and Fire.

Sports Afield says that rattlesnakes won't run from fire, but instead strike till the last at the flames about them. This is true of many animals, especially of horses, who will rush back into a burning barn, apparently blind with rage, striking with their hoofs and switching their tails in great anger.

The flight of wild birds during migrating time against lighthouses is more like the action of the green bicyclist who rides against a trolley car or wagon as if hypnotized by it and in spite of his fears.

Gorillas, it is said, delight in fire, drawing closer to the flames as the fires die down and at last wading in the red-hot ashes, apparently enchanted and not feeling the burning coals.

A little fire built beneath one of the pear shaped paper wasp nests that are seen hanging from low branches will kill every wasp in it, as the insects fly at it one by one in their endeavors to save their home and young.

Deer are frequently heard about Adirondack open camps where the fire flares up from the logs, but a big, hot fire drives the mosquitoes and punkies from the camps as well as smoke.

Frogs leap through the flames of a little bonfire time and time again, as if having the most pleasing of fun. It may be, though, that they think the flickering flames to be some new sort of insect.

The Incontinent Critic.

Almost the last work that Sir Edwin Landseer was engaged on was a life sized picture of Nell Gwynn passing through an archway on a white palfrey. This picture, in which the horse alone was finished, was bought by one of the Rothschild family and given to Sir John Millais to complete. One morning a celebrated art critic called and was much impressed with this work. "Ah, to be sure!" he said, going up close and examining a deerhound, which almost breathed, in the foreground of the picture. "How easily one can recognize Landseer's dogs! Wonderful, isn't it?" "Yes, it is wonderful," remarked Sir John, lighting another pipe. "I finished painting that dog yesterday and have done the whole of it myself." That critic was sorry he spoke.—Magazine of Art.



FIND OUT HOW YOU STAND.

A Business Talk to Farmers by a Business Man.

A man of business expresses himself as follows in the columns of The New England Homestead: It is certainly worth while to make a good deal of an effort to square up such accounts. If the settlement shows that you owe a balance, pay it, if possible, in cash or trade, especially if you can get a discount off for so doing. If it appears that the other man owes you, it is equally important to square up the matter, and if you have doubts about his ability to pay you had better sacrifice something now to fix it up than run the risk of a bigger loss later. The least that can be done is to have a perfect understanding of the account. Even if the balance is not settled both parties then know exactly how much it is. This done, you are in shape to take an inventory.

First, I make a full list of everything on the farm—different lots of land, the buildings, the animals, all tools, machines, vehicles, etc., and amount of each crop, feed, manure, fertilizer, wood, lumber or other stuff on hand that is used on the farm. This list includes everything, from the most important and costly down to that of least consequence. To see that nothing is missed have a grand clearing up about buildings and farm. You may find lots of little things that have been lost. Then each article must be closely inspected to judge its value, and this leads to many repairs that would be neglected otherwise, but that can be easily made during winter at small expense. The list must include any and all other property; also debts owing to you, notes or cash on hand, etc. The valuation to be applied is what each article is worth in the business of the farm. No use deceiving yourself by putting the value of an article too high or too low. You want to get it as near right as possible.

The total of all these items of what you own makes up your assets. The total of what you owe constitutes your liabilities. If the latter exceed the former, you are by so much "in a hole." If your assets exceed your liabilities, you are that much ahead, unless you have deceived yourself by putting too high a value on your inventory. Even if you don't keep a book account during the year your inventory, if compared with the one taken a year ago, will show whether you have gained or lost during the year. It will show how the list of your stock, crops, etc., compares now with then. It will give you lots of points about making the most of success and failure. It will be an eye opener to any farmer, however good or poor it may be.

Protect the Trees.

A good law in Massachusetts allows the selection of any town to appoint a tree committee, who may go over all the highways of the town and designate what trees must not be cut down by driving a spike into them six feet from the ground. This protects from ruthless owners, who have no taste for the beautiful trees in which should center public interest and local pride. The Farm Journal, commenting on the foregoing, says: The sentiment may well be commended to the lawmakers of other states. And when insect depredators are despoiling the foliage and making a town hideous and leathome, thus directly damaging its real estate values, the local authorities should have the power to buy and use sprayers or compel owners to do so, by which to protect the interests of the townspeople and the traveling public.

Nut Trees For the Central West.

The improved Spanish chestnut, known under the name of Paragon, would do well. The nuts are fully twice as large as the American chestnut and nearly or quite as sweet. It is usually grafted on the common chestnut, about 4 or 5 feet above the ground, but as it outgrows the latter it is liable to break off at the point of union, so it is better to graft at the surface. Then, in transplanting, the point of union can be set, say two inches under the surface, as in the case of a dwarf pear tree.

The English walnut would do well in central Indiana. It is a nice tree, and the fruit or nut—for sale in the groceries—is superior to that of both the black and the white walnut. The hard shelled almond is as hardy as a peach tree, which it much resembles, and on which it can be budded.—National Farmer.

Best Results From Manure.

It is told in a bulletin from the Ohio station that manuring ground for corn direct from the stable during midwinter and manuring from the barnyard just before plowing corn ground left a residual effect, noticeable on the oat crop following, in favor of the application direct from the stable in midwinter. This accords with the experience of others. Manure is strongest when first made, and there is no safer place for it than on the surface of a sod field. As it leaches the plant roots take up the strength, and the loss is a small item. The manure should be spread several months, if possible, before the ground is plowed.

Selling Cotton Seed.

We have always maintained that the farmer gains more by using his cotton seed as manure than by selling when the price is anywhere below \$10 a ton or 15 cents a bushel. The following analysis shows the fertilizing properties of a ton each of whole cotton seed and cottonseed meal:

Whole seed, 1 ton; nitrogen, 61.4 pounds; phosphoric acid, 20.4 pounds; potash, 33.4 pounds; cottonseed meal, nitrogen 141.6 pounds; phosphoric acid, 66 pounds; potash, 36 pounds.—Southern Cultivator.

IN THE APIARY.

Winter Work That the Wide Awake Bee-keeper Finds to Do.

The advice is often given to let bees alone during the winter season. This is cautionary, and especially addressed to beginners, but is not intended to convey the idea that no work can be safely done with bees in the winter. Notwithstanding the best a person can do before winter sets in, there will be some colonies of bees that need looking to, says Ohio Farmer, authority for the following. Perhaps some of the colonies went into their winter's rest with large numbers of old bees nearly worn out, with few young ones to take their place. If this is the case, it becomes necessary to keep everything in proper condition if success is desired. The weak bees will succumb to the least unfavorable weather.

With old bees dying, the entrance often becomes clogged, and if the bees are not removed the colony will die—will smother. With a wire a foot or more long, with a hook on one end, the entrance can easily be cleared of dead bees and the colony be saved.

Excessive moisture in a hive will also cause bees to die rapidly and drop to the bottom of the hive, and if not removed the colony will be the sooner die.

With a good absorbent (chaff) over the bees and plenty of space between the absorbent and roof there will be but little moisture within the hive. With care the dead bees can be removed without arousing the colony to activity.

In cellar wintering bees frequently become uneasy, a condition often due from lack of water, which is especially the case toward spring, when brood rearing commences. A sponge saturated with water, placed over the cluster, will quite often quiet them.

With the best of care in fall feeding a colony may sometimes be found without sufficient stores even in the middle of the winter. If such a one is found, it can be fed and the bees kept from starving.

This can be done by filling a wide mouthed bottle, better a Mason fruit jar, with a sirup made of granulated sugar and water and tying some cheese sacking over the mouth of the bottle or jar and quickly inverting it and placing it directly over the cluster. The bees will be able to help themselves and starvation is avoided. They will take to the "bottle" sooner if the sirup is mulling warm. Many beekeepers prefer a candy made from sugar sirup, boiled until ready for taffy, and while hot pour into dishes—pic tins will do. When this is cold, you have a cake of candy which can be placed over the cluster, on to the frames, and, too, without arousing the bees.

It is claimed there is this in favor of candy for feeding bees: The bees not being able to take the candy as fast as they can the sirup, it will not cause so much activity in the colony, and for that reason is better for winter feeding. The writer has done but very little winter feeding and for that reason can give but little from actual experience.

Burning Out Stumps.

The English and French are using a cheap, simple and effective arrangement for removing stumps. It is explained in Hardwood as follows:

The appliances necessary are a shovel, a little dry kindling and a sheet iron cylinder large enough to slip down over the larger stumps, the top cone shaped and terminating in a collar in which one or more lengths of 6 or 8 inch common stovepipe may be fitted. A hole is dug between the roots on one side of the stump and partially under it, large enough to start a fire with the kindlings. After the fire is once fairly started the iron cylinder is slipped over the stump, the stovepipe is added, and the whole arrangement acts as a stove, burning the stump out completely. It is said that if the stumps are old and anyway dry they will burn easily without the cone shaped top and stovepipe. It is claimed that one man with three or four cylinders, large and medium, to fit over different sized stumps, can do more and better work in a day than a dozen men with axes alone.

Keeping Commercial Fertilizer.

Most farmers in purchasing commercial fertilizers buy only what are needed for immediate use. This is partly to escape losing the interest on investments not in use, but mainly because there is a popular idea that fertilizers deteriorate by exposure to the air. If they are kept from becoming wet, they will be as good the second year as the first, except that absorption of moisture from damp air will make the mineral harder into lumps which will make it difficult to drill. The best way to keep any surplus of mineral fertilizer, according to American Cultivator, is to scatter it from time to time over the stable manure heaps and apply it with that. Both the stable manure and phosphate will be made more efficient by this combination, as each kind of fertilizer will supplement the deficiencies of the other.

News and Notes.

It is an undoubted fact that cattle are scarcer than a year ago, while feed is abundant.

The practice is gaining of cooking food for stock.

Manure spread on land in the fresh state loses very little in summer from evaporation and still less at other times.

You lose a most valuable fertilizer when you permit the droppings of the henery to go to waste.

Watering the stock regularly is an important item in winter.

When there is plenty of straw, use it as a lining for the walls of wood sheds for stock. It will exclude the cold winds.

Orchard runs are the proper caper for the growing chickens. It is a plan that works well both ways.

The Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station shows up the percentage of humbug in "natural plant food."

MORE DUTY ON GLASS.

Labor Leaders Make Arguments in Washington.

POTTERS WANT INCREASED RATES.

Congressman Taylor and E. A. Stevenson appeared for interests at East Liverpool—F. W. Walker of Beaver Falls asks reclassification for tiles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The schedule of the tariff, including earthenware, glassware, marble and stone, brought fewer business men to the ways and means committee than had the other schedules considered this week. F. W. Walker of Beaver Falls, Pa., spoke on tiles, asking for a reclassification and specific duties. On the tiles now paying 25 per cent ad valorem he recommended 10 cents a square foot, or 4 cents a pound, on those now paying 40 per cent, 20 cents a square foot, or 6 cents a pound.

There was a large delegation of glass-blowers, representing the workmen of the United States, in the committee room. For them Louis Arrington of Aiton, Ill., announced that they desired the re-enactment of the McKinley rates.

Edgar Agard of Streator, Ill., read a statement describing the demoralization of the glass bottle blowers' business, brought about by the Wilson act. Under the McKinley act the business had increased three fold, while through improved methods of manufacturing the prices had fallen 20 per cent. Under the Wilson law prices of bottles had decreased from 17 to 40 per cent and the loss had fallen mainly on the workmen, whose wages had been decreased 15 to 25 per cent and hours of labor increased almost beyond human endurance. The chief item of cost in the production of bottles was labor, and with free bottles the foreign makers could undersell Americans, even if the latter had to pay no wages. He recommended that the bottles in which wines, liquors and mineral waters were imported should pay the same duty levied on empty bottles, as well as the duties on the contents.

The manufacturers had demanded a 30 per cent reduction in wages, but through the organization the blowers had been able to resist the demand. Wages in the best times averaged \$3 a day and the mortality among the blowers was great, the average of death being 38 years. The maximum wage of blowers was \$10 a day, but they could not secure work throughout the year. The minimum earnings were about \$5 a week.

In response to questions by Mr. Turner the speaker said that questions of wages, hours and apprentices were arranged by arbitration. The number of apprentices was limited to one-third the number of journeymen.

The chief officer of the organization of flint and lime glassworkers, W. J. Smith of Pittsburg, asked for a tariff which would secure the manufacture of the American-made goods by American workmen. The capital invested in the industry in the United States was \$30,000,000, the annual production of about the same value and the number of workmen employed 40,000. In the fiscal year, 1893, the American production had fallen off 20 per cent, while the imports had been 3,605,000 articles.

The competitors of the United States were England, France, Germany, Belgium and Austria, particularly Austria or Bohemia. Comparisons of labor cost on lamp chimneys were given. Example was Argand chimneys, on which the foreign labor cost was 6 cents a dozen; American labor cost 28 cents; importers' selling price in New York 30 cents. The workers desired higher rates than had been given in any previous law.

The rates asked were: On articles of glassware or crystal, molded or cast in molds, not cut, ground or decorated, 3 cents a pound (equal to 60 per cent ad valorem, present rate, 40 per cent); on glassware, crystal or opal, blown with or without a mold, cut, stained, engraved or otherwise ornamented, 6 cents a pound (equal to 95 per cent ad valorem).

N. F. Doerflinger presented a petition from the cut glass manufacturers' association. They asked specific instead of ad valorem duties, for a rate on "blanks" of 10 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The factories in the United States, he said, employ 2,000 men and have an annual production of \$2,000,000. The wages in the United States is \$18 a week, in Germany \$8, Belgium \$5. Attention was called to the evil of agents in the United States for foreign houses through whom systematic undervaluation was practiced.

F. L. Bodine of Philadelphia spoke for manufacturers of cylinder window glass and green and flint bottle glass. He represented that half the manufacturers in the United States were today bankrupt, although they would not admit it, as a result of the Wilson law. Without protection they could not continue to do business with the American rates of wages.

Simon Burns of Pittsburg, president of the Window Glass Workers' association, presented the case of the workmen. Their average wages per month under the McKinley law had been \$79.27, under Wilson law, \$57.90; the average weeks of employment 78 under McKinley law, 31 under Wilson law. The imports had increased 30 per cent. Many mills were closed and hundreds of men idle. The reeduction of the McKinley law with new rates applying to larger sizes of glass were recommended.

Potters were next taken up. John W. Morgan of Trenton, N. J., spoke for the workmen, who, he declared, were not as well situated as the potters of England. Average wages per week under the McKinley law had been \$11.40 and under the Wilson law \$4.63, and had as many men been employed in the last period as the first wages would have been 60 per cent lower. Skilled potters were in a state of destitution.

E. J. Whitehead of Trenton declared that not more than one-third of the Trenton operatives had been employed during the past two years, and those on reduced time. Rates equivalent to the McKinley scale were desirable.

E. A. Stevenson of East Liverpool, O., told a similar story. In answer to a question from Mr. Grosvenor he said that the workers received as fair a share of the profits of the business under the

Wilson law as they had under the McKinley law. He said that unless something was done for workmen their condition would be terrible, and concluded: "I will say, on my own responsibility and for those I represent, that if such a tariff is not given the manufacturers will be enabled them to pay fair wages, I fear for the future of the Republican party."

Congressman Taylor of Ohio, who represents McKinley's old district, spoke as an expert on potteries. Incidentally he remarked that the senators in charge of the Wilson bill had promised that if a strike, then pending among the potters, was settled the rates would be advanced to 40 per cent on plain and 45 per cent on decorated wares. The strike was settled, but the senators were unable to keep the promise, because the house accepted the bill as it came from the senate, without amending it in conference.

Mr. Taylor showed that the government had received \$3,000,000 more in revenue from the small importations while the McKinley law was in force than from the large importations under the Wilson law. He spoke at length of the competition of Japan, where potters' wages were 25 cents a day, and declared that a capital of \$100,000,000 invested in Japan would capture the markets of the world and drive the rest of the world to barbarism or protection. By way of illustration he exhibited samples of cups and saucers of Japanese make sold in New York at \$2.50 a dozen, the decorating of which would cost that sum if done by Americans. Mr. McMillin asked if there was not a combination of potters fixing prices and discounts. To this Mr. Taylor responded that the organization made a uniform price list and agreed on discounts, but their agreement was a rope of sand, binding no one. Under duty the home competition would be sufficient to keep prices to reasonable level. Seven-eighths of the capital invested in Limoges was practically American capital and seven-eighths of the product came to America consigned at whatever rates the interested parties chose.

Mr. McMillin asked Mr. Taylor to give the names of parties consigning wares to themselves.

Mr. Taylor replied that the matter was one of common knowledge and Mr. Tawney added that the investigation made by the committee last winter had shown the facts to be as Mr. Taylor stated them. Specific rates was the remedy Mr. Taylor proposed.

Representative Sorg of Ohio appeared in behalf of the Pasteur-Chamberlain Filter company to ask that the glass tubers used in filters and not made in this country be put on the free list.

SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman Johnson Makes a Hot Attack on Editor Hearst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The second day's debate on the Pacific railroad funding bill developed by far the most sensational incident of this session of congress. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.), the only member of the California delegation who favors the funding bill, in the course of his remarks took occasion to make a remarkable vituperative personal attack on Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner. He described Mr. Hearst and Mayor Sutro as men who were terrorizing the Pacific coast members and made statements concerning the former, which led Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) to characterize it later as the "most disgraceful attack in the legislative annals of the United States." The members who had been listening attentively to Mr. Johnson's remarks, as he always is one of the most entertaining speakers in the house, were thunderstruck at the length to which he went.

The speech created a profound sensation, which was increased by Mr. Cooper's denunciation of it as a cowardly attempt to blacken the reputation of a man of "positive genius." Mr. Cooper also took occasion to score the gentleman from California roundly for his attitude toward the bill. Mr. Johnson made no attempt to reply to Mr. Cooper.

Those who spoke were: Messrs. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.), Johnson (Rep., Cal.), Arnold (Rep., Pa.) and Hebrun (Rep., Ia.) in favor of the measure and Messrs. Harrison (Dem., Ala.), Boatner (Dem., La.), Swanson (Dem., Va.), McCall (Rep., Mass.), Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Cooper (Rep., Wis.), Shafroth (Rep., Colo.), Bell (Pop., Colo.), Parker (Rep., N. J.) against it.

WILL BLOCKADE CHARLESTON.

Secretary Herbert Providing For Naval Movements This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The people of Charleston, S. C., and vicinity are promised a novel winter entertainment. Secretary Herbert, after consultation with Admiral Bounce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has decided to allow the admiral to undertake the blockade of Charleston. Heretofore the squadron manoeuvres have not gone beyond target practice, fleet evolutions, signaling and landing parties.

Gradually the exercises have been enlarged in scope as the officers and men gained in proficiency and became better acquainted with the qualities of their respective ships and now Secretary Herbert has become satisfied of the practicability of undertaking a regular blockade. Charleston was selected as the objective point because of the fine winter climate and the availability of Hampton Roads and Fort Royal, S. C., as bases for the blockading fleet. The fun will begin early in February.

Cleveland to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Cleveland has sent to the house of representatives a letter transmitting a report in response to a house resolution of inquiry, as to what had been done by the department of state to carry out the provision in the last agricultural appropriation bill for negotiations with Great Britain to secure the abrogation or modification of the regulations requiring the slaughter of cattle from the United States at the port of entry. The efforts have been earnest, but futile.

Ensign to Be Court-martialed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Ensign N. T. Coleman, who has been detailed for steel inspection duty at Harrisburg, will be court-martialed on charges of neglect of duty.

Old Broker Suicided.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—Henry Stone, 65 years of age, and well known old time member of the Merchants' Exchange, has ended his life.

AMBUSHED BY CUBANS.

Spaniards Caught In a Trap by the Rebels.

45 KILLED AND 100 CAPTURED.

The Spanish Released but Their Five Cuban Guides Were Cut Down by Machetes—Soldiers of Spain Fled and Threw Away Their Arms.

KEY WEST, Jan. 9.—A report from points near Matanzas confirms the news received of a defeat suffered by the Spanish by one of Gomez's captain's on Tuesday. The Spaniards had an idea that another expedition was to be landed at some point west of Matanzas on the coast. Two detachments were sent off to ambush the escort that they thought the Cubans would send. This the Cubans heard of and organized a counter ambush.

Four hundred Cubans were concealed on the road that the Spaniards would take. After the Spaniards had passed a certain point strong barbed wire was stretched across the road at two points to impede their retreat. The Cubans then began a rapid fire, while men stationed above a cut, through which the Spanish had to pass, hurled hand grenades among them. In a short time over 30 Spanish soldiers and officers were disabled. They rallied and returned the fire, but could do little, as the Cubans were almost invisible. The Spanish column finally retreated, orderly at first, the Cubans pursuing them and firing all the while.

When the second wires in their rear were struck a panic ensuing, the soldiers forgetting all discipline and running for their lives, throwing away guns and equipments. The Cubans pursued for some miles, and then suddenly vanished as another Spanish detachment was seen approaching. Over 45 Spaniards were buried by the Cubans and 100 taken prisoners. The latter, except five native born Cubans, acting as guides, were liberated. The renegades, as the guides were called, had a short trial and a speedier death, being cut down with machetes.

The Spanish report has not been made public yet.

GOMEZ LOYAL TO CUBA.

A Denial That He Offered to Make Peace With Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At the offices of the Cuban junta in this city, it was emphatically denied that any terms of peace had been sent by Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the army, to Senor Segasta, the liberal leader in Spain.

Dr. J. D. Castillo, of the junta, said: "This statement no doubt emanates from the officious friends of Spain—in fact, it is but a diplomatic canard. We have received no letter from General Gomez on the subject and he would be the last man to accept such shameful terms of capitulation. Should he through insanity be ready to accept such terms he would be prevented from doing so by those who have at heart the defense of the constitution, which all Cubans in arms have sworn to defend. Articles of our constitution reads thus:

"The treaty of peace with Spain, which must be based on the absolute independence of the island of Cuba, shall be ratified by the council of government and the representative assembly expressly convened for the purpose. All efforts to influence public opinion by these means will signify fail. The American people are with us and will not share with the friends of Spain the responsibility of the stand taken by them and will never side with the oppressors against the oppressed. Cuba will be free."

NEGRO BANDIT LYNCHED.

He Defied a Posse For Hours Baricaded In a Cabin.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 9.—Simon Cooper, the negro outlaw who murdered three members of the Wilson family and a colored servant, has been lynched near here. Cooper was captured by the sheriff's posse and was being taken to Sumter when the mob decided to hang him. The deputy sheriff, aided by two men, resisted the lynchers, but were overpowered.

A rope was thrown over the limb of a tree and as the men swung upward the body was pierced by more than 150 bullets. One bullet cut the rope and the corpse fell to the ground, where the coroner found it some hours later when he went to hold an inquest.

Cooper was captured in a cabin five miles from this place. He defied the posse for hours, firing at them with Winchester. Once when he stepped out he acted as if shot. After a parley, he agreed to come out and was seized. Somebody shot him through the cheek. He was well armed and so drunk he was almost unmanageable.

ATE POISONED MEAT.

Two Near Death In Chicago and Others Badly Affected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Two persons are at the point of death from eating what they claim was poisoned meat, three more are in a dangerous condition, one has fully recovered and four children are still confined to the house while their parents are able to get about. The 12 men, women and children were taken violently ill from eating fresh pork and sausage.

The following are the names of those most seriously affected: Joseph Bromstedt, Mrs. Rosa Roth, sister-in-law of Bromstedt, Louis Bromstedt, Sophia Bromstedt, Mrs. Martha Bromstedt. It is said that at least four more families have been affected in the same way.

House Members to Be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The session of the house last evening was spent in a vain effort to procure a quorum, which was undertaken at the instance of Mr. Erdman (Dem., Pa.). A call of the house was made, and afterward the sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest and bring in absentees. The warrants were made returnable Tuesday next. The house adjourned at 10:30.

PAN.
Hush! Pan is sleeping
In forest deep and in bed.
Oh, softly tread!
Hum lullaby, O drowsy bee!
In charmed silence every tree
His watch is keeping.
Oh, softly tread; great Pan is sleeping.
Hark! Pan is waking.
A shiver through the leaves is creeping
Before the breeze.
Oh, see the hamadryads peeping
Behind the trees!
Their trunks glow ruddy in the sun.
And, hark! the blackbirds one by one
The silence breaking
With fluterie note, for Pan is waking.
—Ethel R. Barker in Academy.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

That doctors commit mistakes is not generally known, although cases from time to time find their way into the newspapers. Dr. Carpenter, who may be said to have introduced the scientific study of human physiology into England, burned himself to death while attempting to take a Turkish bath in his own room by enveloping himself in a blanket and sitting over a spirit lamp. However, when a man poisons himself it is his own peculiar business which is involved, but when he takes to poisoning others, not with any malicious intent, but simply in error, a natural apprehension may well pervade the public mind. Protection in the matter is extremely simple, as the following narrative will show:

About 8 o'clock on a June evening a victoria drawn by a pair of high stepping bay horses drove up to a celebrated chemist's shop in Bond street, and an elegantly dressed lady of about 25 years of age descended from the carriage. She walked hurriedly through the shop into the dispensing department, and, throwing a piece of paper on the counter, said:

"Please make up this prescription and send it at once. I would wait and take it myself, but I am just going out to dinner. It is very important."

The assistant bowed, took up the prescription and then seemed to hesitate.

"Well," said the lady, who seemed of a highly nervous, irritable disposition, "well, what is the matter?"

"I am afraid, madam," returned the assistant, "that I cannot dispense this prescription."

"Oh, nonsense!" replied the lady. "That is what they said at — in Mayfair, so I brought it on here. I suppose Dr. Blank knows what he prescribes."

"Doubtless, madam; but, although Dr. Blank is one of the most eminent of his profession, I dare not make up this prescription, as the strength at which the drug is here ordered is not allowed by the British pharmacopoeia."

"Oh, nonsense!" repeated the lady, commencing to patten on the floor with her small foot. "This is monstrous. Here is my husband waiting for medicine of the utmost importance to his condition, and two chemists' assistants think they know better what is good for him than one of the leading men of the College of Physicians. Give me the prescription, and I will get it prepared elsewhere." The assistant was loath to part with the paper.

"If you will allow me, madam," he said, "I will take a cab to Dr. Blank's, and if he confirms the prescription I will then prepare it."

"No, I will not," returned the lady, who was now in a state of extreme irritation. "I will not. My husband is in a serious condition, and I shall be late for dinner. I have already lost half an hour, and I cannot have further delay." With that she snatched up the prescription and hurried out.

The assistant was seriously perturbed. The mistake in the prescription was a grave one—so grave indeed that the administration of a single dose would probably prove fatal within two hours. It was possible that some young or inexperienced assistant at some small chemist's, overruled by the great name of the physician and by the lady's imperious manner and elegant attire and equipage, would be found to dispense it. Then trouble would ensue, which might be stepped now. Thinking thus, the assistant told his fellow worker in the dispensary that he would go to Dr. Blank's, and, hurrying into Bond street, jumped into the first passing hansom, and in five minutes was ringing the bell of the doctor's house in Harley street. The footman who opened the door said Dr. Blank was out.

"Where was he?"

Really the footman did not know. "Very important, was it?"

Ab! Well, then, he (the footman) must inquire. This he leisurely proceeded to do. And the chemist's assistant, who was of an imaginative turn, amused himself by picturing meanwhile the death of the patient; the professional ruin of himself, the Mayfair chemist and the great physician; the grief and self reproach of the lady, who, despite her wayward, irritable and careless demeanor, was evidently fond of her husband. And he had already arrived at the coroner's jury's verdict of manslaughter when the footman returned with the intelligence that his master was dining in Maida Vale. The cab soon whirled the errand knight of the pestle and mortar into the Edgeware road and drew up at one of the large houses which lie on the right hand side of Maida Vale immediately after passing the canal. Dinner was evidently in full progress, and the footman showed the assistant into an anteroom with no very good grace. Here another wait occurred, which preyed on the already irritated nerves of our friend even more than the previous one at Harley street. At last the door opened, and the doctor entered. He was a dapper little man, about 5 feet 5 in height, with a pale, thin face and hair and mustache the color of tow. His clear, steel blue gray eyes saved his appearance from being insignificant. He looked inquiringly at the assistant, who, lowering, said:

"I am a dispenser, sir, at Messrs. — At about 8 o'clock this evening a lady, Mrs. —, presented a prescription

signed by you in which potassium arsenic was ordered in three dram doses."

"Good God!" cried the physician.

"Is it possible?"

"There can be no doubt of it," replied the assistant, "as the prescription was refused by another chemist."

The doctor walked hurriedly up and down the room.

"Can it have been altered?" he muttered.

"I looked carefully for that, but there was not the slightest sign of an erasure. No, sir," continued the assistant, "I am afraid it is a little mistake on your part. I only fear that it may be made up and administered, and I therefore went at once to your house, and, learning where you were, came on here."

"Quite right, quite right," said the doctor. "Have you a cab waiting? That's well. I'll go with you at once to the patient."

It took but a few minutes for the doctor to make his excuses and return ready for departure, and the cab, once more in motion, turned toward the neighborhood of Eton square. The house at which it now pulled up betokened far greater wealth, than either of the other two at which it had stopped since chartered in Bond street, but an air of quietude peculiar to residences in which lie invalids in a very critical condition pervaded the place. The street door was opened noiselessly by a footman before the occupants of the cab were fairly on the doorstep, and the doctor was shown into a room on the ground floor which answered the purposes of a library as much as such rooms usually do in London houses.

"Send me Nurse Moore," said the doctor.

"Nurse Moore is out for exercise," replied the footman. "Nurse Norris is on duty, I happen to know, for she took the new medicine which I carried up not five minutes ago."

Dr. Blank was a little man, and little men are usually quick in their motions. But never did man, little or big, fly up the stairs at the same rate as he did before the last words were out of the footman's mouth. The assistant followed him, but had only reached the first floor when the doctor entered the bedroom on the second. Nurse Norris was standing by the bed measuring a dose of medicine from a bottle. She was a tall, dark young woman of 25, very pleasant looking and apparently pursuing her vocation with care, as she did not even look up when the doctor entered.

"None of that, nurse!" exclaimed the doctor.

"I beg pardon, sir?" said the nurse, now aroused to the sense of some incongruity in the physician's manner, which became intensified when a strange young man, very much out of breath, almost fell into the room from the passage.

"I should say, How is the patient? A very warm night, and likely to render him uncomfortable," continued the doctor with his soul in his eyes and his eyes on the bottle.

"I think I am a little better, doctor," said a weak voice from the bed, on which lay a man of about 30 with the peculiarly emaciated and drawn look which invariably follows a prolonged or very severe illness; "a little easier."

"That's right," said the doctor, feeling the invalid's pulse, "that's right. Yes, a marked improvement." Then, having completed a rather lengthy examination, he turned to the nurse. "A decided improvement, nurse. For tonight we will discontinue all drugs. Give nothing except his usual nourishment until I come again. Dr. W. will return tomorrow, and when we have a local practitioner once more in attendance you will take your instructions from him. In the meantime give no medicine. Indeed, I will take it with me." And without noticing the hurt and resentful look of the nurse the doctor pounced on the bottle and transferred it to his coat pocket.

On that particular June evening the assistant at Messrs. — had been gravely cogitating whether he would be justified in wedding the girl of his choice, who was too delicate to be able to add to the common purse, on a salary of £100 a year and had decided in the negative. Six months after a quiet but very happy wedding party returned to a very flourishing chemist's shop in the neighborhood of Cavendish square which bore the name of the assistant over the front as its proprietor. And if you have ever occasion to consult the great physician, you may be sure that, whatever his opinion of your case may be, he will add, as he hands you your prescription: "Be sure you have it made up at a good chemist's. Mr. — is an extremely careful dispenser, and in addition personally analyzes every drug which goes into his place. Thank you. Good morning!"—Chambers' Journal.

Measuring Medicine.

Use a medicine glass with the amount of each spoonful and drop marked upon it. Teaspoonfuls and tablespoonfuls are always mentioned, but as these vary in size it is not safe to rely upon them. Drops, too, cannot be properly measured without a glass.

Keep the medicine glass perfectly clean. It should be washed out after each dose, in readiness for the next time. It is desirable that if the patient is to have medicine with a strong smell, oils, etc., to keep a glass specially for them, letting it soak in hot water for half an hour after use to remove all disagreeable odor. It is impossible to cleanse such a glass in a few moments.

When the medicine is being poured out, hold the label uppermost, in order that it may not become stained with any drops escaping down the side of the bottle.

Pickled Tea In Burma.

Pickled tea is used in Burma as a sort of sanerant. The young leaves are boiled, poured into pits about six feet deep lined with plantain leaves and covered with earth, and are kept there for some months. They are then used either to make tea or eaten after being soaked in oil with garlic or dried fish.

CLEAR OF DERELICTS.

Business In 1897 Will Have Smooth Sailing.

UN SOUND CONCERNS SWEEP AWAY.

Recent Firms That Have Failed Would Have Endangered Prosperity, Says Dun's Review of Trade—Wool a Shade Lower—Iron Business and Railroads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage; the past year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895, or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$50,718,915 during the year averaged \$250,156 each and were 145 per cent larger than in 1895.

Commercial failures amounted to \$226,096,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, \$14,892, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity.

The failures of brokerage and "other" commercial concerns averaged \$58,418 each, increasing 165 per cent over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged \$28,508 each and increased 84 per cent, and trading failures increased 18 per cent and averaged only \$9,606 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in lumber manufacturing, 170 per cent; dry goods, 50 per cent; woolen manufacturing, 161 per cent; clothing trade, 30 per cent; shoe trade, 87 per cent; leather and shoe manufacturers, 167 per cent; grocery trade, 33 per cent; machinery, 70 per cent; milling, 117 per cent; furniture, 80 per cent, and printing, 97 per cent. In ten other branches the increase was moderate in amount, and in five, with the unclassified manufacturing and trading failures, the liabilities were smaller than in 1895.

While banking failures have not ceased at the west, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant. It is felt at the west that all business will be the sounder after its purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by \$2,000,000 for the week.

Wheat rose to 92 cents on Monday, but has declined again at 89.25 cents, with western receipts 1,000,000 smaller than last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, were 2,037,900 bushels, against 2,357,936 last year. The trade accounts indicate a great quantity in farmers' hands, enough to permit more than 100,000,000 bushels to be exported in the remaining six months.

Prices of wool are a shade lower. In western goods the only change is a reduction of 7 1/2 cents in clay worsted and mixtures and orders are not so frequent.

Enormous purchases of billets came with a rush, most of the large concerns contracting for all they require for months and even a year to come, and some of the largest contracts are said to have been about \$15 or even less, but there is as yet no better demand for structural work, bars are weak, nails have declined to \$1.40 for wire and \$1.90 for cut, and little is doing in rail, as possible buyers think \$25 is too high with billets at \$15 per ton. Nevertheless a great trade is expected when relative prices become settled.

The aggregate of gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for December of a part of the month is \$36,437,085, a decrease of 3.4 per cent, compared with last year and of 8.9 per cent compared with the corresponding time in 1892. The latter reports make a more favorable showing than any of the earlier returns for the month. For the fourth weekroads reporting show a considerable increase in gross earnings. The increase is not confined to any one section, but nearly all the large systems report a large gain in the fourth week. Compared with 1892, roads reporting for the month show reduced earnings, the greatest loss being on grangers and other western roads. As a whole the return so far made for December compares much more favorably with preceding years than the first complete report for November.

Hawaii Hopes For Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Coptic brought advice from Honolulu to the effect that Minister Henry E. Cooper has presented to the president and cabinet a full report of his trip to the United States and interviews with prominent men on Hawaiian matters. The minister stated that his conviction was that there would be a determination of the Hawaiian question within a year and he regarded the prospect of annexation as excellent.

Russie Sues Friedman.

TRENTON, Jan. 9.—Amos Russie in the circuit court has begun suit against the manager of the New York Baseball club. The allegation is that the national association's constitution and agreements are contrary to law. He asks for an order restraining the New York club from continuing to hold him on the ground that such an act is against public policy.

Lady Scott Sentenced.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lady Selina Scott, the mother-in-law of Earl Russell, who through counsel pleaded guilty of criminally libeling his lordship, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment without hard labor. Cockerton and Aylett, who also pleaded guilty, received similar sentences.

Minister Willis Better.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The condition of Minister Willis, whose illness at one time caused his family and friends great uneasiness, was improved when the steamer Coptic left Honolulu.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Recovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Elton Rice, a daughter.

W. F. Darling, of Coshocton, is in the city on business.

Samuel S. Bowman, of Massillon, has been granted a pension.

Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Brown, in East Oak street.

Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Miss Mabel Nunn, in Henry street.

Miss Edith Donaldson, of Buffalo, and Miss Florence Husted, of Toledo, are the guests of Miss Mina Porter.

E. L. Hering has sold his West Tremont street saloon to Thomas Miller, who will take possession on Monday.

Mr. Miller formerly resided in Newman.

Five days' confinement in an old cell and a diet of bread and water principally were considered punishment enough for Mr. Geise, and he was discharged.

Simon F. Wefler, the East Main street grocer, and Miss Susan Egler were quietly married Thursday evening.

They left Massillon Friday morning for a short wedding trip.

George Haak and Ira Kissing were both injured by a premature explosion of powder in a mine near Greentown the other day.

Haak has already recovered, but Kissing's condition is serious. The latter has a family.

Mrs. Fannie H. Peirce and three children, of Dayton, O., are at the residence of George Harsh, in Prospect street, and expect to remain until the house they occupied is repaired, that was recently badly damaged by fire.

St. Paul's church bell this morning announced the death of Miss Anna Yockheimer, daughter of Michael Yockheimer, at the home of her father, northwest of the city.

The funeral services will be held Monday at 1:30 p. m.

The Miller Hill mine which is owned by the Howells Mining Company, resumed operations, Saturday morning, and will be worked steadily until the mine is exhausted, some five weeks yet, the miners receiving the old 61 cent rate.

W. E. Barnard and Miss Maud Iler, both popular young people of Wooster, were married at the home of the bride at that place Thursday evening, and later came to Massillon to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rohn, in Park row.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard will leave for Orrville tonight.

A German resident of this city who pays much attention to the weather and things pertaining thereto, says that the first twelve days of January represent the entire year, one day for each month.

Thus Thursday, having been a mild winter day, indicates hot weather for the seventh month, or July.

The employees of the Canal Dover rolling mills were left in a predicament on Saturday last. They were paid in full and each envelope contained a slip notifying the recipient that his services were no longer needed by the company.

This state of affairs was reported in the city by a resident of Canal Dover.

Marksmen are looking forward with interest to a big live bird shoot which has been arranged to take place at North Lawrence on next Monday.

Shooters from various places have entered the different events and several able marksmen from this city. From three to four hundred birds will be at hand and the shoot will begin at 10 a. m.

Cards were received by Massillon friends, this morning, from Mr. and Mrs. John Daschel, requesting their presence at the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Samuel G. Rigdon, on Wednesday evening, January 20, at 118 Duane street, Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Rigdon will be at home after February 15 at 926 Logan avenue.

A Mort of Longbeach, Col., well remembered here, writes to friends in this vicinity: "Farmers are all busy plowing and sowing. I am putting out 70 acres of barley this year. The fruit business has been good with me this year. I had 20 tons of apples of my own that netted me \$35 per ton, besides I bought eleven tons of fruit of different kinds to fill my orders."

"Race Horse Charley," otherwise Charley Bias, a colored citizen eminent in cake walk circles, has made his escape, after having stabbed Ida Clark, a comely girl, in five places, at Cleveland, last night.

He had been paying attention to the girl and, maddened by jealousy, stabbed her after hearing her refusal to marry him today. The victim is in the hospital and will probably die.

J. S. Coxe and Carl Brown leave Sunday morning for the St. Louis conference. The Hon. Carl will take with him a newly painted panorama of the new tack of cracker, the demonization of gold as well as silver.

It is said this new set of pictures are more vivid than any he has yet wasted paint and brushes upon, and are calculated to make Chairman Jones, of the Popocrat party, to look upon Rothschild as a twin brother.

Two young men, suburban residents, were peddling frogs about the city today. They had 15 dozen in all and asked but 35 cents per dozen for them.

Frogs are rarely caught in such numbers during the summer months and how their capture was effected now is a mystery, and the boys refuse to disclose more than the fact that the frogs were caught along the creek. At the approach of winter frogs bury themselves deep in the mud and remain so until spring.

Mrs. Nicholas Hoffman, who resides in Waechter street, on Friday tucked her two small children beneath the blankets of a bed which she drew close to the stove that they might keep warm. Then she attended to some duties in an adjoining room, and returning a few minutes later, found the children sleeping peacefully and a portion of the bed in flames. She rescued the children from the danger, and by quick work extinguished the blaze.

Officers of Massillon Camp No. 4, 193, Modern Woodmen of America, were assembled last night by C. A. Rolfe, district commander of Camp 3, 213, as follows: Venerable council, N. P. P. Mace, worthy adviser, Frank Conner, banker, Geo. B. Egger, clerk, R. F. Maier, escort, Jacob Lohrer, watchman, Jacob Wagner, sentry, S. E. Merket, examining physicians, S. Hattery, Morris Smith and B. J. Miller, managers, C. C. Miller, L. Baldwin and S. Merket, delegate, Harry Elsass.

An exhibition of pottery manufactured by the Navarre Stoneware Company, now in one of the windows of E. F. Bahney's book store, shows the development of that industry in this vicinity in useful and artistic directions. Large jardiniere, vases, pitchers and crocks made of clay found in the locality, shaped and burned by Stark county potters, attract the eye and tempt the purse. It has been supposed that only crocks, jugs and similar heavy ware could be successfully produced here, but the graceful designs turned out at Navarre at very moderate cost prove the contrary.

Stewart Lynch, of Norwalk, a W. & L. E. brakeman, was injured on April 24, 1893, at Ironville. As a result of this accident his right arm and right leg had to be amputated. Lynch brought suit against the railroad company for \$40,000 damages. G. R. Walker, of Norwalk, and Hurd, Brumback & Thatcher, of Toledo, were his attorneys, and made a contract with their client to receive for their services one-half of the damages awarded. As Lynch was in destitute circumstances, they not only advanced money for carrying on the case, but for Lynch's medical services and the support of his family. The case was tried last March, but the jury disagreed, and it was to come up again next month. Unknown to his attorneys the railroad company on Monday last effected a settlement with Lynch, paying him \$4,000. Lynch and his family packed their household goods and left for parts unknown.

ONE PRICE FOR WHEAT.

A Curious Proposition From Russia

NOT TREATED SERIOUSLY HERE.

The Ambassador From St. Petersburg Thinks There Should be a Conference to Fix the Price of the Great Staple Product of Our Farms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is manifest that the Russian government has not abandoned its efforts to secure a conference of delegates from the wheat growing nations for the purpose of fixing a permanent price for that staple by international agreement.

The Russian ambassador has several times renewed his appeals to Secretary Olney to bring this plan to the attention of our congress, but the latter invariably refers him to Secretary Morton, who is not inclined to treat the matter seriously.

Mr. Morton says that the people of the United States have just decided not to attempt to fix a permanent value for silver, another of their great products, and he does not believe that they would consider a proposition to do the same for wheat.

The patient ambassador is holding frequent conferences with the Argentine and Austrian ministers on the same subject, and when they communicate the information he gives them to their government they realize that the project will be a failure unless the United States can be induced to join the combination.

Several members of Congress are taking an interest in the plan, but the etiquette of the diplomatic corps prohibits the Russian ambassador from communicating with them directly.

It is probable, however, that one of the Populist senators will endeavor to "smoke" the matter out by offering a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for information.

There are those who believe that such a plan can be carried out, and that it would be of great benefit to the agricultural classes throughout the world, although it would naturally meet with the opposition of the consumers, who very largely outnumber the producers of wheat.

The proposition is for the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Argentine Republic and other nations that are large wheat growers, to enter into a treaty of alliance to fix and maintain permanently a reasonable value for the world's great food staple, and to prohibit by law its purchase or sale at a lower or higher price.

TROLLEY POLE BROKE.

Conductor Matthews Severely Injured Friday Night.

Conductor Harry Matthews, of the inter urban line, narrowly escaped being killed last night. He was standing in the rear vestibule of the car due in Massillon at 10:15 o'clock, and during the rapid descent of Yingling's hill the trolley pole snapped in two. The detached part, striking a span wire, rebounded with great force and, crashing through the vestibule window, struck the conductor across the face and chest, inflicting painful wounds.

Medical assistance was secured as soon as possible, the wounds dressed, and Conductor Matthews was conveyed to his home in Canton. He will be disabled for several days. His face was badly cut and shoulder bruised, but had the portion of the iron pole struck fairly upon the conductor's head the result would have been fatal.

Did Not Belong to the Trust.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—(By Associated Press)—The Walker White Lead Company confessed judgments amounting to about \$10,000 today, and the sheriff took charge of the property. The paid up capital of the company is \$50,000. The amount of the liabilities is not stated. The company did not belong to the lead trust.

John A. Howard Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—(By Associated Press)—John A. Howard, whose detachment of the Chicago board of trade batty captured Jefferson Davis in Georgia at the close of the war, is dead.

Howard's death is regretted by the city and state. He was 73 years of age and sick with rheumatism.

He was born in New York, and served in the 11th New York Cavalry. He was captured by the Confederates in 1862, and was held in prison for two years.

After his release, he returned to the United States and served in the 11th New York Cavalry again. He was promoted to the rank of major.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was active in its work. He was also a member of the National Association of Veterans.

He was a well known and popular man in his community. He was a good friend to the poor and the sick.

He was a member of the St. Paul's church, and was a very active member. He was a good man and a good citizen.

He was a member of the Massillon chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a very active member. He was a good man and a good citizen.

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QUEER THINGS IN OHIO.

The First Railroad Engineer in America Dies.

PIONEER JAMES R. FRANCISCO.

Martin Degler Found Unconscious with Full Directions for His Disposition Pinned on His Body—The Big Dinner at the Penitentiary.

A man was found in front of a church in an Illinois town last Saturday night. In one of his pockets was found a letter which read: "My name is Martin Degler; my people live in Salem, O. I am a Christian and a member of the Baptist church. I am subject to violent spells, pains in my head and convulsions, caused by an injury while working at my trade. If found sick and unconscious, please do not lay me on my back, as I had an operation performed upon the back of my head. Please don't administer liquor, as I never use the same in any form, and it would do more harm than good. If I should die suddenly, before reaching home and friends, please give me a Christian burial, as I am destitute of means." When the man regained consciousness he said that he had walked from old Mexico, and that he was in search of work.

James R. Francisco, a pioneer of Sandusky county, died in Fremont, this week, at the age of 81 years. Francisco was the first railroad engineer in America, having operated the John Bull engine brought from England in 1836, to be used on the Camden-Amboy railroad in New Jersey. The engine was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago.

An entertainment was given in the Ohio state penitentiary on Christmas for the amusement of the 2,000 prisoners, and afterward a dinner was served at which they were allowed to take as much as they liked. The meal consisted of 400 turkeys, weighing 2,400 pounds, 200 bushels of celery, 116 boxes of oranges, 5 barrels of cranberries, 2,100 mince pies, about 3 wagon loads of mashed potatoes and 8 barrels of coffee.

W. O. Fisher, of Smyrna, met with a bad accident last week, which will disfigure him for life. He was celebrating on New Year's day by exploding a piece of gas pipe, when the charge exploded prematurely, and a piece of the pipe buried itself in his nose. His left eye was destroyed, his nose cut in two and his lips terribly lacerated. The poor fellow was almost crazed by the shock and by the agony which followed.

Mrs. Mary Landers, of Steubenville, has issued a warrant, charging Mrs. Mary Walker, of the same town, with throwing red pepper in her eyes. The ladies are neighbors and the quarrel appears to have been one of long standing. A high board fence separates the houses and Mrs. Landers was engaged in nailing boards on this fence, and at the same time exchanging remarks of a distinctly personal character, when the pepper throwing occurred.

AMONG THE TEACHERS.

The following lists were used by the county school examiners at their Canton meeting on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1897:

SCIENCE OF TEACHING.

What is the will?

To what extent does good moral character depend on strength and decisiveness of will?

What studies are called the formal studies?

What do you understand by the natural sciences?

Name four or more educational reformers of whom you have read, and give a quotation from any one of them.

Illustrate the difference between the inductive and the deductive method of teaching.

Of what advantage have county institutes been to you?

ARITHMETIC.

Two men went into a partnership with a capital of \$5,240 on which they gained \$780, the one received \$45 more gain than the other; how much capital did each contribute?

I purchased 4% stock at 103; what is my rate of income in currency when gold is at 102 1/4?

What two numbers between 30 and 5187 have the former for their G. C. D., and the latter for their L. C. M.?

What is the face of a draft payable in 60 days, that will cost \$652.95 exchange being 1 1/2 % premium and interest 6%?

The base of a parallelogram is 20 feet, and the altitude 12 feet; the parallel sides of a trapezoid are 15 feet and 19 feet and the altitude 18 feet; the sides of a triangle are 24 feet, 32 feet and 40 feet; the diameter of a circle is 16 feet; find the side of a square whose area is equal to the sum of all the figures.

A jeweler buys a watch for \$22 50; what must he mark it so that he may deduct 33 1/3 % from his price, and still gain 20%?

If three fourths of the cost of an article is seven-eighths of the selling price, what is the gain or loss per cent?

Two teachers living in the same town teach school in the country; one teaches 15 mi. due south east and the other 10 mi. due west of the town; how far are their school houses apart, if measured on a straight line?

GRAMMAR.

What is the mental correlative of a noun? Of a sentence?

What class of words preponderate in strong language?

Define adverbial. Illustrate.

Define ellipsis. Illustrate.

Use correctly in sentences "between" and "among," "any" and "either."

Give the complete subject in the following sentence: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Write an essay of two hundred words on "The New Year."

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Describe the sweat glands and explain their function.

What is the function of the sclerotic coat?

What is the function of the tympanic membrane?

How can strong drink become a cause of insanity?

What are the evil effects of narcotics upon the respiratory system?

Why do physicians prescribe whiskey to persons bitten by a snake?

Give some antidotes for poisons.

What is the general opinion of scientists upon the use of tobacco by young persons?

GEOGRAPHY.

What are Sargasso seas? Locate two Describe the Gulf stream.

What is meant by the Land Hemisphere? By the Water Hemisphere?

Does Montreal, or Quebec, have the greater elevation? Explain why you say so.

Locate Nashville and Memphis and tell which is higher above sea level.

Name five capital cities on or near the fortieth parallel. What coast city due south of Pittsburgh, Pa.?

Locate Cuba. What can you say of the government and area of Cuba?

Name the states of the United States crossed by the ninetieth meridian. Bound a state that lies more than 30 degrees west of Washington, D. C.

Give the northern boundary of Venezuela, of Italy, of Tennessee, and of Colihuahua.

What have you read concerning the Philippine Islands, and Samoa?

HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

When and by whom were the following invented: sewing machine, steam engine, cotton gin, telephone and phonograph?

What were the Alien and Sedition laws and why were they unpopular?

Who were Penn, De Soto, King Philip, Oglethorpe, Sumner?

Show how the "Old French and Indian War" prepared the way of the Revolution.

Associate an important historical event with each of the following dates: 1642, 1754, 1775, 1781, 1787, 1803, 1825, 1859, 1873, 1893.

What is an elector at-large? A congressman-at-large? An ex post facto law? A bill of attainder?

Tell, in full, how the President and vice president are elected. Name the different ways in which a person may become President.

What is meant by "spoils system"? What are the objections to it? What are the obstacles to its reform?

Proctor Sees McKinley.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—(By Associated Press)—Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, was the only prominent visitor of Mark Hanna today. Chas. G. Dawes, of Chicago, called on Major McKinley, and at noon he and McKinley with Hanna and Proctor took luncheon at the Union Club and had a long conference. The visit of Senator Proctor has given rise to much speculation regarding the cabinet appointments.

A Note of Warning.

A number of the remedies commonly used for throat trouble have but little merit. The indiscriminate and careless use of some of them is attended with positive danger.

As a prominent example, Chlorate of Potash probably does a great deal more harm than good. Many people, when suffering from sore throat and like troubles, carry crystals or tablets of Chlorate of Potash in their pockets, and eat them almost like candy. Chlorate of Potash has a decided direct action on the kidneys and its unwise use in frequent and large doses irritates these organs and leads to really serious results, especially so in children.

Some may think this is sounding a false and needless alarm but as a single proof we wish to state that we have before us the November, 1894, copy of the *Indian Medical Journal*, wherein are reported two deaths clearly due directly to this habit of using Chlorate of Potash with no regard to its powerful properties.

In the past there may have been some excuse for people trifling with dangerous and powerful drugs in the home treatment of Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy, as there was a lack of a valuable cure for these diseases. A remedy has recently been placed on sale specially for this class of troubles and it is meeting with a well merited success, as every prudent mother wants such a remedy at hand. Its name is Tonsiline. It never fails. Your dealer has it in 25 and 50 cent bottles.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss. G. L. Albright, Trustee vs. Catharine Becker, et al. ORDER OF SALE. By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

on "The New Year."

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